FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 JUNE 1985

Al-Qadhdhafi Evacuation Day Address

Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi made a televised speech on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the expulsion of U.S. bases from Libya on 11 June. In his address, he raised the need to continue the revolution, citing Egyptian-U.S. relations and noting that the fight is not restricted to Libya, but Libya is the "springboard" to move out and instigate revolution in Arab nations. Explaining that any foreign presence in the Arab countries surrounding Libya constitutes a danger to Libyan existence, Al-Qadhdhafi asserted that Libya can "prepare for confrontation" and liberate "every inch" of Arab land. Rejecting what he called U.S. accusations that Libya works for "destabilization" in neighboring countries, he defined the U.S. use of the word to mean "anti-American action" against U.S. control in Arab-African areas. Addressing the Lebanese situation, Al-Qadhdhafi castigated Lebanese Minister Nabih Birri for repeating the "same massacres" as Israel's Sharon, saying there is no difference between them. Birri is carrying out "an American-Israeli plan intended to bolster the Israeli presence at the expense of the Arab existence," Al-Qadhdhafi continued. Birri's "death is permitted — the one who kills him will enter heaven." Confirming that Libya is the "dearest and strongest ally" of Syria, he pointed out that Libya will not "sacrifice" the Palestinian people or camps and added that "we blame Syria for a major part" of what is happening in the camps because Syria is in a position to intervene. As for the Palestinians, Al-Qadhdhafi maintained that he could no longer distinguish between PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and "the others." The Libyan leader rejected the disarming of the Palestinian camps and encouraged the arming of Palestinians everywhere. As for Israel, its existence is a danger to Libyan security and "we should destroy it," he observed. He also challenged the Egyptian Regime, saying that if it recognizes the "enemy" it will be a declaration of war on Libya and will give Libya the excuse to settle the score in "indirect" ways. At the conclusion of his speech, the Libyan leader outlined his plan for an Arab union in which each Arab state would maintain its own regime and administration but would participate in a "stage beyond the Arab League." The union would be comprised of a presidential council headed by a presidency and a chairman rotating among Arab leaders, an executive council of all prime ministers, executive committees of each ministry, a national congress of all Arab parliaments, a federal Arab court, and an Arab bank. Because the Arab nation is on its "death bed," Al-Qadhdhafi urged the Arab rulers to take the initiative and achieve "glory."

Lebanon

Working to release the UNIFIL Finnish contingent held hostage by the army of southern Lebanon (ASL), Jerusalem radio reported that Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres promised his Finnish counterpart that Israel continues to work for their release, while UN Assistant Secretary General Brian Urquhart's meeting with ASL leader General Lahd "failed to produce any results." Urquhart arrived in Lebanon from Israel for talks with President Amin al-Jumayyil 12 June, Voice of Lebanon radio stated. Meanwhile, Lebanese National Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran dismissed as "completely groundless" radio reports that he requested U.S. arms shipments to the Lebanese Army be halted, Beirut radio announced.

Fighting among various factions flared up in Beirut 11 June as the Progressive Socialist Party and Amal movement clashed, then agreed 12 June to implement joint security and military measures, according to Beirut radio. Voice of Lebanon radio disclosed that Al-Marabitun claimed responsibility for an outbreak of attacks against Amal and the 6th Brigade in Beirut, but later revealed that the Amal forces and 6th Brigade were engaged against Palestinians at the Shatila and Burj al-Barjinah camps. In north Lebanon, Minister Rashid Karami chaired a meeting including Syrian representatives at his Tripoli home and achieved a security agreement based on the Army assuming responsibility for Tripoli security and having gunmen withdraw from all areas, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain ascertained. At the Military Council session chaired by Al-Jumayyil, the Israeli withdrawal was viewed as "fiction" and not "recognized," Beirut radio stated. According to IDF radio, two IDF soldiers were wounded during a clash with a "terrorist squad" near Majdal Silm late evening 11 June.

Syrian Relations

The Syrian Government recalled its ambassador to Kuwait 9 June in an apparent protest against security measures taken in Kuwait which include deportation of some Syrians, according to UAE's *AL-KHALIJ* on 11 June. In another development, Libya's Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki arrived in Damascus to hold talks with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Damascus television noted.

Egypt

In a move to prevent attempts to pressure the government into realizing demands through demonstrations and marches, an Interior Ministry official announced that demonstrations and marches are "not allowed" and that the security authorities have instructions to "strictly confront" attempts to demonstrate, MENA related.

Iran-Iraq

An Iraqi military spokesman in a statement carried by Baghdad radio claimed that the Air Force made a "successful" air raid on a large maritime target near Khark Island the evening of 11 June. In the military communique broadcast by the radio on the 11th, Iraq announced an air attack on the Sar Dasht Camp, which IRNA reported as causing 92 casualties. In another IRNA war account, eight civilians died from an Iraqi missile attack on

Bakhtaran. Meanwhile, Iranian Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani in a 10 June Tokyo NHK television interview divulged that Iran learned to construct missiles from repairing the ones they had, and promised that "Iran will become a missile power in the Middle East," a power second to the superpowers. However, he insisted Iran's missile capability would only be used for defense.

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Further on Hijacked Jordanian Airliner in Beirut

Amal Envoy Boards for Talks

NC112259 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2225 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Excerpts] According to the latest reports on the hijacked Jordanian airliner, there are six hijackers led by a man named Nabih. One of the hijackers is called Murad. It is reported that an Amal official, Bassam Tulays, proceeded to the aircraft at 0020 following exchanges between Ministers Nabih Birri and Joseph Skaf.

We received a report a short while ago that a number of ambulances, journalists, and Amal official Bassam Tulays are proceeding to the airliner to attempt to have women, children, and the sick released.

Interior Minister Skaf, who had earlier given orders not to allow the aircraft to land, has agreed to refuel the airliner and provide it with food for takeoff.

Our security correspondent is on the line: [Begin recording] The scenario of the hijacked Jordanian airliner seems to be coming to an end. Minister Nabih Birri's envoy, Bassam Tulays, managed to board the aircraft a short while ago. In accordance with the interior minister's orders, the aircraft was provided with fuel a short time ago. This, however, cannot be considered a sign that the plane will take off. One of the hijackers will read a statement announcing the goals and results of the operation. This is all we have on the hijacked plane so far.

Our correspondent George Shahin is again on the line: [Begin recording] It seems that journalists have been called to the aircraft to hear a statement one of the hijackers promised to make. Ambulances parked near the hijacked plane will reportedly evacuate women and children in return for the refuelling. It has not yet been determined if the aircraft will stay at Beirut Airport or take off.

[Question] Do you think the hijacking issue will be settled.

[Answer] Nothing is confirmed as yet. Usually when officials boarded hijacked planes in the past and removed the hijackers to unidentified destinations, which has happened several times, may again take place today after the statement is read. [Sentence incomplete as heard]

Hijackers Reportedly Kill Guard

NC111440 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1428 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] According to the latest reports on the hijacked Jordanian airliner and according to sources in Beirut, a Jordanian guard tried to shoot the hijackers, but the hijackers instead killed the Jordanian guard. Moreover, four passengers on the plane have suffered nervous breakdowns.

Demands Detailed

NC120534 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0502 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The hijacked Jordanian airliner returned to Beirut Airport at 0430 after having taken off at 0300. The plane had taken on fuel and one of the hijackers had addressed a statement to the participants in the Arab League session defining the purpose of the operation. He listed two conditions for the release of the aircraft and its passengers. They are: The departure of Palestinian fighters from Beirut and a visit by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi to southern Lebanon.

The deputy chairman of the Supreme Shi'ite Islamic Council made an appeal to the hijackers, which was delivered by the director of the airport police, Colonel Mahmud Fawwaz. In his appeal, the council's deputy chairman called on the hijackers to release the aircraft and its passengers out of respect for the sacred nature of the blessed month of Ramadan, in honor of Imam 'Ali, may peace be with him, in the days of his martyrdom, and in observance of the sanctity of the blessed Night of Revelation. The hijackers, however, did not respond to this appeal.

The hijackers will be contacted again today in an effort to secure the release of the aircraft and its passengers. After negotiations that lasted until 0300 today, the plane took off. When the hijackers were asked where they were headed, they answered: God knows. We understand that the plane flew toward Cyprus and returned at 0430. The hijackers have already released six passengers, including a handicapped woman, Lind 'Atiyah, who is in a wheelchair.

Hijackers' Weapons Listed

NC111705 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1620 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] An unidentified caller claiming to speak for the suicidal Abu Zuhayr group this afternoon warned that Jordanian Airliners should not land at Beirut Airport. He called on the Alia offices to close as of tomorrow. He has warned U.S. interests against remaining in Lebanon. He said that the hijackers of the Jordanian airliners are carrying six Kalashnikovs, 15 hand grenades, and some 50 kg of TNT. He said that more TNT remained in the vehicle they drove to the airliner.

Klibi Whereabouts Undisclosed

NC121114 Paris AFP in English 1107 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Tunis, June 12 (AFP) — The Arab League today refused to give the whereabouts of Secretary General Chedli Klibi, whose presence in Beirut was demanded by the hijackers of a Jordanian airliner at Beirut Airport who were threatening to blow up the aircraft at 1100 GMT.

The six hijackers threatened to blow up the Boeing 727 with 65 passengers aboard if Mr Klibi did not "move towards" Beirut by 1100 GMT.

A statement from Arab League headquarters here said Mr Klibi was not in Tunisia but refused to say where he was.

The organisation said it was in "permanent contact" with the Lebanese Government concerning the plane, which was hijacked yesterday before taking off on a scheduled flight from Beirut to Amman.

It made stops in Cyprus and Italy before returning to Beirut, where the hijackers, believed to be Shi'a Muslims, are calling for the expulsion of Palestinians besieged in Beirut refugee camps.

The Arab League statement said officials were also in contact with "all concerned parties" in the hijacking, and would spare no effort to "save innocent lives and end this tragedy."

Passengers, Crew Released

JN121307 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] A responsible source at the Royal Jordanian Airlines, Alia, has stated that all the passengers and crew of the hijacked Jordanian airliner were released at noon today. The source added that the hijackers blew up the plane.

PLO Accuses Amal, Syria

JN121235 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] PLO Spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman today accused the Amal movement and the Syrian regime of being behind the hijacking of the Jordanian Boeing-727 which ended in the plane being exploded, most probably after all the passengers and crew were evacuated.

'12 June Movement' Claim

NC121353 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1325 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] An Anonymous caller has told us that the 12 June Movement [Harakat al-Thani 'Ashar min Huzayran], which supports the Amal movement, is responsible for the hijacking of the Jordanian airliner. The caller said that the movement demands that all Palestinians be withdrawn from Lebanon and distributed among Arab countries so that the rest of the Arab countries can shoulder the burdens of the armed Palestinians in Lebanon.

The caller added that the objective of the hijacking was not to harm Lebanese legitimacy, but to demand the international community to reconsider the Palestinian issue in Lebanon.

Hijackers Hold Jordanian Guards

NC121149 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1135 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] According to the latest available information on the hijacked airliner, the plane moved from the western runway to the southern runway, where the hijackers blew up the fuselage. We have learned that all the passengers have been taken to the airport lounge, and are in good shape.

It has been reported that the hijackers are now threatening to blow up the rest of the plane. There are no immediate or accurate reports yet on the fate of the Jordanian security guards. However, the members of the crew have arrived safely in the lounge.

We have just been informed that the hijackers are preventing newsmen and personnel from the Red Cross and the civil defense force from approaching the burning airliner. Our reports also indicate that the Jordanian security guards are still being held hostage.

Hijackers Exchange Fire With Gunmen

NC121139 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1132 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] According to fresh reports on the hijacked airliner, the fuselage of which was blown up by the hijackers at Beirut Airport, fire is now gutting the aircraft in all directions and it is covered in smoke. Shots were exchanged a few minutes ago in the vicinity of the aircraft by the hijackers and other gunmen. It is worth noting that the aircraft crew disembarked with the passengers before the aircraft was set afire.

Hijackers' Leader, Security Men Killed

HK121231 Hong Kong AFP in English 1229 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Beirut, June 12 (AFP) — An explosion rocked a hijacked Jordanian jetliner on the runway at Beirut Airport today, killing the leader of the six hijackers and eight Jordanian seucrity men who had remained on board after the 57 passengers and crew were allowed off, reporters at the scene said.

A blast was heard and a cloud of white smoke escaped from the front of the Boeing-727 five minutes after a 2:00 p.m. (1100 GMT) deadline set by the hijackers for the satisfaction of their demands.

They wanted the expulsion of Palestinian fighters from Lebanon and a meeting with Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi.

The 48 passengers and nine crew members had been released by the hijackers, who are believed to be Lebanese Shi'ite Moslems, shortly before the explosion.

None of them were hurt, reporters said.

The plane of the Jordanian airline Alia had been commandeered yesterday at Beirut Airport as it prepared to leave for Amman, and was flown around the Mediterranean for hours, refueling in Cyprus and Sicily and being refused landing permission in Tunis before returning to Beirut.

Hijackers Depart From Airport

NC121215 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1202 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] According to the latest reports on the hijacked Jordanian plane, the hijackers blew up the front of the aircraft after letting the passengers off at 1405 today.

REUTER adds that the hijackers drove out of the airport in a jeep after blowing up the forward section of the Jordanian plane.

Our correspondent at the airport notes that the fate of the plane's Swedish captain and the seven Jordanian security guards who were on board the aircraft is not yet known.

'Arafat Returns to Tunis After Algerian Visit

LD112328 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, returned tonight to Tunis at the end of a brief visit to Algeria during which he conferred with the Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. The latest developments in the Arab arena and the situation in the Palestinian camps were discussed at this meeting.

'Arafat Arrives in Morocco for Talks on Summit

LD121329 Kuwait KUNA in English 1227 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Rabat, June 12 (KUNA) — Leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat arrived here Wednesday [12 June] for talks with the Moroccan monarch over his calls for an emergency Arab summit.

At the recent Arab League ministerial conference in Tunis, Morocco endorsed the PLO call for an emergency session which was approved in principle by ten member states.

In today's talks with King Hassan, 'Arafat is expected to concentrate on the massacres committed by the Shi'ite Amal group in Palestinian camps in Beirut and means of ensuring an urgent meeting of the Arab heads of state.

'Arafat was received at the airport by the Moroccan Foreign Minister Dr. Abdellatif Filali.

Anti-Israeli Operations Staged in Nabulus, Gaza

GF111934 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] A spokesman of the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command stated the following:

Our battle groups continue to carry out the combat tasks assigned to them against the enemy military targets in the occupied territories despite the maximum degree of alertness by the Zionist troops in the towns and villages of the West Bank and Gaza Strip following the escalation of operations in the past days. Following are the details of these operations.

1. In an ambush set by our revolutionaries against enemy military vehicles near the northern entrance of Gaza, our revolutionaries attacked with machineguns a military truck in the area on 9 June, destroying the truck and wounding all those in it. A Zionist source admitted that the truck was hit in several places which indicates that more than one armed man fired at it.

2. Incendiary bombs were hurled at a military bus belonging to the (Dal) company yesterday while it was heading to the (Alen Moreh) settlement near the city of Nabulus. The bus was burned as a result of this operation.

3. Our revolutionaries attacked with hand grenades a Zionist military vehicle near (Dijlah) village in Nabulus yesterday. Two of the vehicle's passengers were wounded in the attack.

4. An attack on a military bus with incendiary bombs near Al-'Umariyah village at 1100 on 10 June caused material and human losses. Following that, the Zionist troops sealed off all roads leading to the operation area and launched a wide search operations.

The revolution will continue until victory.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces.

KUWAIT

Chief of Staff Announces Military Exercises

LD092259 Kuwait KUNA Diplomatic Information Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Jun (KUNA) — The chief of general staff of the Army and the Armed Forces, Lieutenant General 'Abdallah Farraj al-Ghanim, said here today that in August the joint Gulf forces will be assembled at Khalid military town in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Lt Gen al-Ghanim told KUNA that these joint Gulf forces are trying to coordinate and unify the combat doctrine and exercises among the six GCC states.

Lt Gen al-Ghanim stressed that variances in the military equipment among the joint Gulf forces are very limited. He said there are some differences which can be overcome, a matter that helps to produce good coordination and unification of the combat, training and administrative doctrine among the GCC states.

The GCC includes Kuwait, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, and the Sultanate of Oman.

Lt Gen al-Ghanim noted that the assembly of the joint Gulf forces at Khalid military town will contribute to projecting some differences among the GCC armies which will occur during the exercises, hence contributing to finding ways of overcoming, studying, and attempting to unify the armies' weapons.

He affirmed that safeguarding the security of the area is a responsibility of the GCC states. He said that it is necessary that the joint Gulf forces should become acquainted, through visits, with the environment and climate of the GCC states, because they are forces of the GCC.

He said that the armies of the Gulf areas generally suffer from manpower shortages. There are attempts to remedy this shortage, through introducing military equipment that will not require a large number of personnel to operate it.

On the other hand, Lt Gen al-Ghanim paid tribute to the standard of the Kuwait Army from the technical aspect. He said that the technical standard of the Kuwaiti Army is good, and this has been achieved after great effort over a long period of time. It began with the dispatch of our qualified young men abroad, and this has been the case since 1960, as a plan was drawn up to give the Kuwaiti youth the technical qualifications. He expressed his satisfaction with the Kuwait Army's combat, technical and administrative competence.

In reply to a question about the extent of the dependence of the Kuwait Army on Kuwaiti technical experts for maintenance of the weapons used, Lt Gen al-Ghanim said: We do not deny that the development and modernization of the weapons, including planes and warships, requires competent technical qualifications. There is no doubt that for a long time in the past we sought the help of some brothers from Arab and friendly states. This is customary. But I can say that those who head the work at our technical workshops are Kuwaitis.

He went on to say: All know that Kuwait imports arms from several Eastern and Western states. We wanted the U.S. Stinger missile, but we did not get it. We did get missiles from other quarters, and in the recent period France offered a missile better than Stinger, and I believe that it will enter service in 1986. However, after the visit of Shaykh Salim al-Sabah to Moscow, they offered him what the Kuwaiti Army needs with regard to weapons. We have imported a weapon similar to Stinger, which is currently in service.

Lt Gen al-Ghanim revealed that there is coordination among the GCC states to set up military schools specialized in the various weapons of the Army, such as air, naval and infantry colleges. These colleges will be distributed among these states.

Military specialists from all the GCC states would take part in teaching at these colleges for the sake of unifying the teaching and studies among the personnel of the GCC armies.

Lt Gen al-Ghanim said that in addition to this we have an administrative backup college. It is a technical school which provides military personnel with technical qualifications so that they will be technically qualified, and at the same time, administrators, so that they can join their brother combatants, as military operations require the concerted efforts of administrators, technicians and military personnel during their application of military plans with the necessary equipment.

Lt Gen al-Ghanim, at the end of his interview, praised the two Kuwaiti martyrs and the injured among the Amiri Guard during the criminal attack on the motorcade of his highness the amir on 25 May. He said: These men have carried out their duty toward their leader. This is what they have been trained for: To be sacrifice for the leader when he is exposed to an act such as that to which the motorcade of the amir was exposed.

Shaykh Sabah on GCC, Arab League Decisions

LD101405 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, today announced that the GCC Ministerial Council will be convened in an ordinary session at the headquarters of the General Secretariat on 24 June.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad told KUNA that the Ministerial Council, which includes the foreign ministers of the six GCC countries, will discuss all issues dealing with cooperation and coordination among the GCC countries as well as the development of the situation in the region.

He added that the GCC will discuss the issue of terrorism, ways of countering it, and how to protect the countries of the region from its evils and complications.

Concerning King Hassan II's call to convene an emergency Arab summit, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said that the Arab League Council, which ended its emergency session yesterday in Tunis,

discussed this call and approved it. The matter of convening a summit rests with the Arab kings and presidents, who can decide the place and date of its holding.

This morning Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad received Rashid al-Rashid, minister of state for cabinet affairs, who has returned from Tunis after representing Kuwait in the emergency session of the Arab League council. The council was convened at the PLO's request to discuss the situation in the Palestinian camps in Beirut, where the inhabitants are being massacred and besieged. Al-Rashid briefed the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs with the council's discussions.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad also received Muhammad Sabu, Nigerian charge d'affaires to the state of Kuwait, for a farewell visit at the end of his term of office. During the meeting they reviewed the friendly relations between the two countries.

Syria Protests Security Measures, Recalls Envoy

GF111532 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 11 Jun 85 p 21

["Exclusive" report to KUNA and *AL-KHALIJ*]

[Excerpt] *AL-KHALIJ* has learned that the Syrian Government recalled its ambassador to Kuwait 'Isa Darwish the day before yesterday [9 June] in what seemed a protest against security measures taken in Kuwait, including the deportation of some suspected Syrian persons.

Kuwaiti parliamentary sources speculated that the National Assembly will devote part of its session, which it will hold today,to discussing the security situation in the country, the incidents which took place in the Syrian capital, Kuwait's foreign policy, and the decisions the government has adopted to deal with the situation.

It is expected that during its closed session, which is the second closed one it will hold to discuss this issue, the National Assembly will complete the discussion of all aspects of the security situation and its agenda.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM Cited on Arab League Meeting

GF091724 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 9 Jun (WAKH) — A Kuwaiti local daily Sunday painted a gloomy picture of the current extraordinary meeting in Tunis of the Arab League Ministerial Council which is trying to put an end to fighting in Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM cited continued attacks on the camps for about three weeks now and Amals desire to elminate the Palestinian armed presence as well as inter-Arab conflicts as reasons to justify its pessimism.

The paper at the same time linked the onslaught on the camps by the Shi'ite militias to "an American design to destroy and disintegrate the nationalist Arab forces."

In a front-page editorial, the paper added the American scheme aims at forcing all arab forces in Lebanon to their knees so that the American plan to rob the Palestinian people of their rights to homeland would get along unhampered.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM, meanwhile, lamented that this inter-Arab fighting coincides with growing political and economic problems in Israel, a fact that deprives the Arabs of the means of pressuring American-Israeli alliance for a just settlement of the Palestinian question.

OMAN

Qabus Receives Qatari Defense Minister's Message

GF111720 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id received a written message from His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and defense minister in the fraternal state of Qatar.

The message delivered today to His Highness Fahd bin Mahmud al Sa'id, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs, during his meeting with 'Abdallah Zayd Mahmud, Qatari ambassador to the Sultanate.

Also during the meeting, they discussed the fraternal bilateral relations, the current situation in the region, and issues of mutual concern.

UAE

President Sends Message on Cooperation to Mitterrand

GF111031 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0630 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 Jun (WAKH) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan sent a message yesterday to French President Francois Mitterrand on joint cooperation and means of reinforcing bilateral relations, in addition to issues of common interest.

The UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today noted that the message also included the UAE president's acceptance of the invitation to visit France accorded to his highness by the French president. The date of the visit has not been set. The paper indicated that the message is in response to a mesage the UAE president received recently from the French president.

PFLP's Habash Arrives, Talks With Court Official

GF111205 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1120 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 Jun (WAKH) — Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the UAE president's court, today received in Abu Dhabi Dr George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP, who is currently visiting the UAE. During the audience, Surur ibn Muhammad learned of the latest developments in the Palestinian issue in the Arab and international arenas. He also discussed with

Dr Habash the bloody events experienced by the residents of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

After the audience, Dr George Habash stated that he realized a sincere desire to bolster the role undertaken by the UAE toward the Palestinian issue — being the central issue that concerns the Arab nation as a whole.

The meeting was attended by Sayf Sa'id Sa'id, chief of the GCC department at the Foreign Ministry; Muhammad Jasim Samhan, chief of the Arab homeland department at the Foreign Ministry; and Bassam Abu Sharif, the PFLP official spokesman.

Dr Habash arrived in Abu Dhabi earlier today on a visit to the UAE which will last several days within the framework of his tour to a number of regional countries.

Meets President

GF120645 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0545 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Al-'Ayn, 11 Jun (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, received here today PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash, who is visiting the UAE.

The meeting was attended by Shaykh Tahnun ibn Muhammad, the ruler's representative in the eastern region and chairman of the board of directors of the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company; Shaykh Suruur ibn Muhammad, chief of the president's court; His Highness Shaykh Sultan ibn Zayid; and His Highness Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid.

Dr Habash stated that during the meeting they discussed the prevailing situation in the Palestinian camps in Beirut and the painful and bitter events and human tragedy there.

He said they also discussed the developments of the Palestinian question as a whole and described the means capable of liberating Palestine "as a sacred pan-Arab task that is the responsibility of all Arabs."

He expressed full satisfaction with the support for the Palestinian people's struggle and their legitimate rights evinced by His Higness Shaykh Zayid, and his great sympathy for the Palestinian masses in Lebanon at this stage.

YAR

Prime Minister Receives Iranian Official

GF111927 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the standing committee, yesterday received brother Mohammad Hoseyn Lavsani, director general of the Asian and African Affairs Department at the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

During the meeting they reviewed bilateral relations, and current developments in the region. The meeting was attended by Brother Ahmad al-Iryani, deputy foreign minister, and the Iranian charge d'affaires in Sanaa.

Economic Delegation Leaves for Baghdad

GF111932 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Brother Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the central planning organ, and an economic delegation left today for Baghdad to attend a session of the joint committee for the economic and technical cooperation between our country and Iraq.

The session is scheduled to be held 13-16 June.

In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, Dr al-'Attar said that the current session will discuss a number of economic issues concerning the two countries and joint cooperation in trade and agriculture. It also will discuss cooperation in the oil and mineral resources field and means of benefitting from Iraqi expertise in this field.

'Abd al-Majid Receives Envoy to Israel Basyuni

NC111529 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1440 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jun (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid received a report from Muhammad Basyuni, Egyptian charge d'affaires in Tel Aviv, during a meeting today. The report included Israel's stand on pending bilateral relations issues, the foremost being the Tabah issue.

The Foreign Ministry yesterday summoned Minister Plenipotentiary Muhammad Basyuni for consultations on Israel's stand on bilateral issues and on regional peace effort.

Muhammad Basyuni stated that dialogue continues between Egypt and Israel on regional peace efforts and on bilateral issues.

Tabah Issue Discussed

NC111616 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid held a meeting today with Assistant Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-Halim Badawi; Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Foreign Ministry's Legal Department; and Muhammad Basyuni, Egypt's charge d'affaires in Israel.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid stated after the meeting that discussions dealt with the developments on the Tabah issue and Egyptian-Israeli relations in light of the report submitted by Muhammad Basyuni.

Muhammad Basyuni stated that he returned to Cairo for consultations on Egyptian-Israeli relations and the peace efforts in the region. He said that the dialogue between Egypt and Israel continues.

Basyuni Returns to Post

NC112107 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2035 GMT 11 June 85

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jun (MENA) — Muhammad Basyuni, Egypt's charge d'affaires in Tel Aviv, left Cairo tonight to resume his post following a 1-day visit to Egypt.

Before his departure, Basyuni stated that he came to Cairo at the request of Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid to hold consultations on the peace efforts in the Middle East in light of current developments. He added that he submitted a report on the situation to the foreign minister.

Interior Ministry Statement on Demonstrations

NC111922 Cairo MENA in English 1658 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, June 11 (MENA) — An official source at the Interior Ministry said today that over the latest period some elements tried to instigate the masses by urging them to participate in marches or demonstrations with the aim of pressing officials to realize some demands.

"Abidance by what the law organises and implies is the best guarantee to face all attempts aimed at making use of the march of democracy or smearing it," the source added.

The Ministry of Interior emphasizes that these demonstrations and marches are not, repeat not, allowed and instructions have been issued to security authorities to strictly confront any such attempts, the source said.

Demonstrations 'Outlawed'

NC111932 Paris AFP in English 1726 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Cairo, June 11 (AFP) — Egyptian authorities today outlawed all public demonstrations and marches in the country in an apparent attempt to halt protests called for Friday by Muslim fundamentalists.

An Interior Ministry official cited by the Egyptian news agency, MENA, said "strict orders" had been given to security services to put down any attempts to organize "demonstrations or public marches" in the country.

The order appeared mainly aimed at preventing so-called "green marches" called for Friday by the head of Cairo's largest fundamentalist mosque, Hafiz Salamah, to press demands for the adoption of strict Islamic law, or Shari'a, in the country. Mr. Salamah gave the Egyptian authorities until Friday, the 27th day of the holy fasting month of Ramadan, to proclaim Shari'a law.

In Islamic theology, the 27th day of Ramadan, called the Laylat al-Qadr, or night of destiny, was the night that the Koran was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad.

The decision to ban public demonstrations came after a meeting here yesterday between President Husni Mubarak and his interior minister, Ahmad Rushdi.

In explaining the decision, the Interior Ministry official said only that "certain groups had been attempting recently to incite people to demonstrate in an effort to force the authorities to accept their demands."

He did not specifically accuse Muslim fundamentalists, but the ban comes only three days before a deadline set by Mr. Salamah last May 24 for the adoption of Shari'a law.

On Sunday, the chairman of Egypt's parliament, Rif'at al-Mahjub, said that all laws running contrary to Shari'a would be removed from Egypt's legal code "scientifically and gradually."

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 1,862

JN111746 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Communique No 1,862 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 11 June 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The Iraqi soldiers today, under the banner of the leader whose instructions they carry out, are revealing their most sublime intentions and giving their best in both mind and body. Today, they are the impregnable fortress at the front and the heavy hammer that beats the heads of the enemies.

The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. In order to deal crippling blows on the Iranian rulers who insist on their hostile path and who reject peace because they envy our people, fear their progress, and covet their territory; and in order to carry out the great Iraqi people's decision to destroy the pillars of evil and aggression, the eagles of the two rivers have carried out the following heroic operations:

a. At 0805 [0405 GMT] today, our powerful Air Force planes launched a destructive raid on the city of Tehran, the capital of the aggressors who reject peace, wreaking destruction on their targets.

b. At 0810 today, Air Force eagles repeated their raid on the dens of the devils in their capital, Tehran, tearing up their targets.

c. At 0800 today, our Air Force planes launched a destructive raid on the city of Qazvin, in the northern most part of Iran, destroying their targets.

d. At 0830 today, our Air Force eagles carried out a destructive raid on the city of Abadan.

e. At 0845 today, our Air Force planes dealt a lightning strike at the Robat camp, wiping out the Khomeyniite remnants and equipment.

f. At 0850 today, our Air Force planes launched another lightning raid on the camp of Sardasht, inflicting destruction on the Khomeyniite remnants and equipment.

g. At 0900 today, our Air Force planes carried out a devastating raid on the city of Arkavaz [Qal'eh Darreh].

h. At 1150 today, our Air Force planes launched a destructive raid on the city of Juy Zar.

i. At 1155 today, our Air Force dealt another destructive raid on the city of Zarneh.

j. At 1202 today, our planes pounced on the Sardasht camp, crushing the Khomeyniite remnants and destroying their equipment.

k. At 1320 today, our planes launched a devastating raid on the city of Dezful, dismembering their targets.

Having implemented their tasks with their known courage and precision, our eagles returned safely to their homeland, bringing victory, praise be to God.

2. At 1830 today, our powerful missile forces dealt destructive attacks to selected targets tin the city of Kermanshah, wiping out their targets. God bless our powerful missile men.

3. Our helicopter gunships destroyed two infantry positions and burned one heavy machine gun east of Tigris. Our helicopters returned safely to base.

4. Our forward units carried out capable, brave operations against enemy units in the central sector killing four, wounding others, and destroying five machinegun emplacements, one excavator, one small vehicle, three infantry postions, and two observation posts.

Elsewhere in the same sector, an enemy patrol attempted to advance toward the positions of one of our forward units. Our heroic fighters confronted it, captured one, wounded another, and forced the rest to flee.

5. Our forward units opened heavy fire on enemy positions and artillery positions east of Basra, inflicting a number of casualties. Enemy men were heard calling for help. Our forces also destroyed six heavy guns, one 106mm gun, two observation posts, and two hardware stockpiles.

6. One enemy soldier was killed and one personnel position was destroyed in the northern sector.

7. One gun was destroyed, another was damaged, and two infantry positions were destroyed in the Maysan and east of Tigris sectors.

8. The tyrant clique's forces shelled Basra and Khanaqin with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 June 1985

'Large' Maritime Target Hit

JN120454 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] The planes of our powerful Air Force last night carried out a successful air raid on a large maritime target near Khark Island, scoring a destructive hit. This came in a statement by a military spokesman. The following is text of the statement:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The victories created every day and every hour by Iraq's glorious men are as bright as our history. These builders of life and advocates of wellbeing, love, and peace embody the will of justice and the people's decision to teach the tyrannical clique the lessons it deserves in all operational sectors.

Further to what our brave eagles and the men of our mighty missile force have carried out throughout today, such as their destructive strikes deep inside enemy territory, other planes carried out at 0007 today [2007 GMT 11 June] a successful raid on a large maritime target near Khark Island. After this destructive strike, the planes returned to their bases safely, God be praised.

We will remain firm and take whatever step we deem necessary to discipline the ignorant renegade rulers of Iran until they humbly heed the call of justice and peace. Blessed are the relentless arms. Blessed are our brave Air Force men. From God we seek support and success.

[Dated] 12 June 1985

Planes Raid 5 Cities, Camp

JN120955 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0924 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Iraq's righteous son, soldiers of leader Saddam Husayn, will remain an unleashed sharp sword threatening the necks of those who covet our territory, begrudge our progress, and insist on war crimes in the service of Zionism and its aims.

In pursuance of our firm course to destory the tyrannical clique's pillars of aggression inside its own territory, the brave eagles of the two rivers have carried out the following heroic missions:

1. At 0820 [0420 GMT] today our planes carried out a destructive raid on Abadan.

2. At 0825 our planes carried out a destructive raid on Arkavaz [Qal'eh Darreh].

3. At 0835 our planes carried out a destructive raid on Robat camp, liquidating the Khomeyniite remnants and their equipment in it.

4. At 0845 our planes carried out a destructive raid on Juy Zar.

5. At 1100 our planes carried out a raid on Abadan.

6. At 1100 our planes carried out a destructive raid on Kermanshah.

7. At 1100 our plane carried out a destructive raid on Kashan.

After carrying these missions, Iraq's youth returned to their bases safely and triumphantly. God is great. God be praised for his victory. March ahead for more victories that will either force the tyrannical clique to end the war, or do away with its entity, God willing.

[Dated] 12 June 1985

Minister Departs for Moscow Economic Talks

JN120900 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jun (INA) — Subhi Yasin, minister of industry and minerals, left Baghdad this morning for Moscow to head the Iraqi delegation in the 15th session of the Iraqi-Soviet standing committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation which will begin there tomorrow. The discussions will center on cooperation in the fields of energy, oil, industry, irrigation, agriculture, trade, scientific cooperation, manpower training, progress in implementing the provisions in the minutes of the previous session, and scope for future cooperation between the two countries.

The Iraqi side includes representatives of the Ministries of Industry and Minerals, Oil, Trade, Agriculture, Planning, the Scientific Research Council, and the Foreign Economic Relations Committee.

YAR Deputy Prime Minister Arrives 11 Jun

JN111944 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1912 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jun (INA) — Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, YAR deputy prime minister and minister of development, arrived in Baghdad tonight leading a delegation on a 4-day visit to Iraq. Al-'Attar will head the YAR side to the joint Iraqi-YAR committee for economic and technical cooperation which will meet tomorrow for 2 days.

Oil Pipeline Contract Signed With Japan

JN111323 Baghdad INA in English 1130 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, June 11, INA — A group of Japanese firms will provide the 2nd expansion project of the Iraqi oil pipeline across Saudi Arabia territory with the pipes needed.

Upon the completion of the 2nd expansion of the Iraqi pipeline scheduled in 1987, the Iraqi export capacity will go up to 1,600,000 bpd, while the 1st stage of the pipeline due to be opened September next amounts to 500,000 bpd.

A contract to this effect was signed here today by the deputy chairman of the Iraqi Oil Projects Organization and the Japanese group by their representatives in Baghdad.

Prince Hasan Receives Australian Delegation

JN111252 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, this morning received the Australian parliamentary delegation currently visiting Jordan. During the meeting, his highness reviewed for the delegation members the economic and human circumstances of the Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories in light of the Israeli practices that contradict international norms and laws, and Israel's schemes aimed at seizing the land and deporting the lawful residents in order to create a new demographic reality in the occupied homeland. His highness also reviewed Israel's expansionist policy and its objectives, and its endeavor to dominate the region at the expense of its peoples' interests. His highness the regent explained the dimensions of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement aimed at achieving a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestine question in accordance with the UN resolutions that were issued in this regard. His highness also dealt with some world human problems, and affirmed the need to tackle these problems internationally in a manner that serves the interests of humanity and human rights.

The Australian parliamentary delegation showed an understanding of the Jordanian viewpoint, and expressed its admiration of Jordan's balanced role on both Arab and international levels to establish a just peace in the region. It also invited His Majesty King Husayn and His Highness Prince Hasan to visit Australia. Isma'il Hijazi, deputy speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Australian ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

Al-Lawzi Receives Delegation

JN111452 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Amman — Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi has affirmed that the Palestine question is the crux of the conflict in the Arab region and that it is a cause of a people and a homeland. In his detailed explanation of the dimensions of the Palestine question to an Australian parliamentary delegation he received today, the Senate president said that the efforts of Jordan and the PLO focus on achieving a just and lasting peace in the region. These efforts, he added, are based on international legitimacy and the Palestinian people's right to determine their destiny on the soil of their homeland. He warned against the dangers of continuing the Israeli occupation and the occupation authorities' inhuman practices. Al-Lawzi referred to the dangers of Israel's continuation of its expansionist and settlement policy and its violation of international resolutions. He affirmed the importance of the role of Australia and the international community in bolstering the peace efforts and in boosting the Jordanian efforts that constitute a historic opportunity to achieve a just peace within the framework of an international conference with the participation of all concerned sides headed by the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Australian delegation expressed Australia's support for His Majesty King Husayn's initiative and promised to convey what it sees and hears to the Australian parliamentarians and the Australian public. The delegation also expressed its appreciation for and admiration of the progress and the remarkable economic, social, and cultural accomplishments that Jordan has achieved under the leadership of His Majesty King Husayn.

AL-LIWA' Views Hijacking as Pan-Arab Issue

JN120804 Amman AL-LIWA' in Arabic 12 Jun 85 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Terrorism and Jordan's Pan-Arab Stands"]

[Text] Regardless of the declared reasons and demands of the hijackers, the hijacking of the Jordanian airliner falls within the framework of the policy of terrorism practiced by some Arab governments and factions to obtain concessions through blackmail or to express stands that lack patriotism, are devoid of courage and manliness, and reflect merely political incompetence and bankruptcy.

Those who planned the hijacking or perpetrated this dastardly act realize before anyone else that Jordan, which has never given in to any threat and has never retreated from its firm stands in the face of any pressure or bargaining, will not change its stand as a result of the hijacking. Jordan pursues an open, clear pan-Arab policy. Therefore, there is nothing to justify Jordan's surrender to the blackmail of factions, whose intentions and involvement in the premeditated conspiracy against the Palestinians in Lebanon and even against the interest and security of Lebanon the homeland, and not the Lebanon that is controlled by sects and parties, which are in turn contained by Arab and non-Arab sides, have been exposed.

Jordan is not a party to what has been taking place in Lebanon. However, acting on its government policy, Jordan denounces and rejects the aggression against the Palestinian refugee camps. Moreover, it rejects any foreign interference in Lebanese affairs or the imposition of custodianship on the Palestinian presence.

Thus, the attempt to involve Jordan in the conspiracy against the Palestinian presence in Lebanon merely shows extreme naivety in trying to demonstrate the truth behind the hijacking of the Jordanian airliner. It is also an attempt to hamper the Jordanian initiative aimed at achieving peace in the region — an initiative which has become the focus of international moves following the failure of many extreme and boastful Arabs to achieve anything for the cause.

Just as the aggression against the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon is being carried out by the Amal movement on behalf of Arab and international sides, the hijacking of the Jordanian airliner falls within the framework of this process of deputation that is currently instigating incidents, crimes, and terrorism not only in Lebanon but throughout the Arab homeland.

Those who planned and perpetrated this criminal act should realize that terrorism is a two-edged sword and that the Jordanian hand could respond to this crime. Jordan continues to refrain from practicing these cowardly methods. However, no one can predict how long it will continue to adhere to this stand because Jordan, as everyone knows, is capable of responding more violently than many realize.

Al-Jumayyil Chairs Military Council Meeting

NC111714 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil chaired a meeting of the Military Council this afternoon. The meeting was attended by Army Commander General Michel 'Awn, Chief of Staff Maj Gen Mahmud Tayy Abu Dargham, Brigadier General Nabil Quraytim, administration chief Colonel Lutfi Jabir, Colonel 'Isam Abu Jamrah, Brigadier General Edgar Ma'luf, operations chief Colonel Jean Farah, Deputy Chief of Staff Brigadier General Ghassan Dahir, intelligence Chief Colonel Simon Qassis, and Military Council Secretary Major Fu'ad Ashqar.

The conferees discussed the situation in the south in light of the Israeli withdrawal and the possible impact of this withdrawal on the overall situation in Lebanon.

Sources close to the conferees said that President al-Jumayyil emphasized to the Military Command that it should shoulder its responsibilities quickly in order to tackle the situation. The sources added that the Military Command briefed the presidetnt on the Israeli withdrawal with the aid of maps. The Military Command noted that the Israeli withdrawal is fiction and that the presence of the Lahd army in the south is considered inseparable from the Israeli presence.

According to the same sources, the conferees emphasized that they do not recognize this Israeli withdrawal and that Israel is still physically present through experts and advisers aiding the army of southern Lebanon, which is a cover for the Israeli presence.

The sources added that during the meeting there was a review of aspects of the situation needing treatment on the military and diplomatic levels, which indicates that intensive contacts will immediately begin with international quarters to affirm that Lebanon does not recognize the Israeli withdrawal and that Israel continues to maintain a presence in southern Lebanon.

UN's Urquhart Arrives for Talks With Al-Jumayyil

NC120824 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] UN Assistant Secretary General Brian Urquhart arrived in Lebanon from Israel today. He will hold talks with President al-Jumayyil on all matters concerning the south, UNIFIL, and the application of UN Security Council resolutions, particularly Resolution 425.

Further on Fighting in West Beirut, Refugee Camps

Amal-Druze Clashes

NC111400 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] According to the latest security reports, clashes involving the exchange of RPG and machinegun fire between the Amal movement and Junblatt gunmen are taking place near the faculty of law in Al-Sana' in West Beirut. The clashes have extended to nearby areas on Clemenceau Street, Al-Murr Tower, and Al-Hamra Street.

Meanwhile, clashes continue in and around the Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila camps. There is intermittent artillery shelling, which sometimes extends beyond the areas of tension.

Al-Murabitun Attacks Amal

NC112104 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Positions of the Lebanese Army 6th Brigade and the Amal movement experienced several attacks this evening. RPG's were fired at one group of Amal and 6th Brigade members in the municipal playground area. A rocket attack was launched against another group in the area around Sabra and the Ghazzah Hospital and was followed by clashes. Yet, another group of the 6th Brigade and Amal members was attacked on Ard Jallul, Hamad Street, and Al-Khuri Street. Other attacks were made against Amal and the 6th Brigade in Al-Maqasid, Al-Sabil and in Abu Shakir. The 219 group and the 'Umar Ibn Al'as group, which belong to Al-Murabitun, claimed responsibility for these attacks.

PSP, Amal Officials Meet, Agree on Joint Measures

NC120453 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Statement issued following a meeting between Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, PSP, and Amal movement leaders at the home of Walid Junblatt in Khaldah on 11 June]

[Text] In an effort to consolidate the existing alliance between the PSP and the Amal movement, and subsequent to the meeting that was held at the office of Amal movement Chairman Nabih Birri, a meeting was held at the home of Walid Junblatt by PSP and Amal political, military, and security leaders. They emphasized their common fate and stand, and stressed the need to strengthen their alliance, which was baptized with blood in the southern suburb, on the mountain, in Beirut and in the south.

It was agreed to implement joint security and military measures as of 0000 on Wednesday, 12 June 1985.

The PSP and Amal movement stressed the fact that they will confront the fascist sectarian plan. They declared that it is their duty to foil the fabricated sedition and to check the rising chaos in nationalist Beirut. The two commands wish to warn all who tamper with the fate of the citizens and their cause that all of their attempts, which have been exposed, will meet resistance.

Armed Palestinians To Withdraw to Khaldah

NC121106 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Information received by the Voice of Lebanon radio indicates that an agreement has been reached between Junblatt

followers and Amal. The agreement provides for the withdrawal of 500 armed Palestinians, who were recently taken in batches to the area of Wata al-Musaytibah and its environs and placed at the disposal of the Junblatt command there.

As a first phase, a joint Amal-Junblatt force will undertake to transport the armed Palestinians to Khaldah.

Voice of Palestine on Situation in Beirut Camps
GF111950 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] A Palestinian military spokesman has stated the following:

Amal troops and the Lebanese Army continue their attacks against our camps in Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah. Intermittent shelling and sporadic machinegun fire have continued since this morning.

At 1530 intensive shelling began against Shatila camp, together with tank and mortar fire from the sports city. This shelling was directed at the camp. Amal troops and the Lebanese Army attempted to infiltrate from the mass grave axis and the [words indistinct] axis. Our forces defending the camp foiled these attempts and inflicted heavy losses on the attacking forces.

At 1530 yesterday, intensive artillery shelling began against Burj al-Barajinah. During this shelling, Amal troops and the Lebanese Army tried to infiltrate the camp. Our heroes defending the camp repulsed these troops and pursued them. They imposed control on the surrounding areas and improved their defensive positions.

Attacks and shelling stopped at 2100. Aggression against our camps in Beirut by Amal troops, the Lebanese Army, and the 6th and 8th Brigades continue. The situation in Shatila is worsening. So far the brutal siege on the Shatila camp continues. No food or water has reached the camp's citizens and no medicine has reached scores of wounded who die without being treated.

The concentration of troops continues. Preparations for expected attacks are under way.

Glory and eternity for our faithful martyrs. It is a revolution until victory.

Libya's Al-Turayki Arrives in Damascus 11 Jun
JN111835 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the Libayn General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, arrived in Damascus this evening on a visit to Syria. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', the director of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, and the Libayn charge d'affaires at the Libyan Foreign Liaison Bureau in Damascus.

Dr al-Turayki made a statement to a SANA correspondent in which he expressed his happiness at visiting Syria. He said that during this visit, he will hold talks with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' on the current situation in the region.

Oil Minister Receives Soviet Ambassador
JN111927 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1805 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Damascus, 11 Jun (SANA) — Ghazi al-Durubi, minister of oil and mineral wealth, received the Soviet ambassador in Damascus and the Soviet Embassy's economic adviser today. The minister's two assistants for oil and mineral wealth affairs and other official specialists in this field attended the meeting. During the meeting both sides reviewed cooperation in the areas of oil and phosphate, and the most important projects to be implemented by the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Wealth in the future, along with securing the necessary equipment for them.

The Soviet ambassador expressed his country's readiness to provide the required equipment. He also extended an invitation for an oil delegation headed by the minister to visit the Soviet Union to acquaint itself with the Soviet Union's latest accomplishments in the field of oil and mineral wealth through meetings with Soviet officials.

At the end of the meeting, Dr al-Durubi praised the existing cooperation relations and expressed the ministry's readiness to develop this cooperation on the basis of President Hafiz al-Asad's instructions and under the cooperation agreements concluded between the two countries.

Damascus Comments on Peres' Plan, Husayn, 'Arafat
JN111446 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] At last, all the deceptive stands that followed the Fes summit and its resolutions have been exposed. When the king [Husayn] violated these resolutions soon after they were written and announced his acceptance of the Reagan plan, he was only proceeding to the target that had been assigned to him and implementing only what he was told to implement, pinning his hopes on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and its results and relying on 'Arafat's time bomb within the Palestinian circles. The king, who raised the slogan of territory in exchange for peace, is now giving Israel both peace and territory. This is proved by Peres' plan for direct negotiations as well as by the U.S. State Department's official announcement that Jordan does not demand Israel's complete withdrawal from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The king, who has never missed a single opportunity to voice his alleged love for Jerusalem, has forgotten the Arab and Muslim shrines. He knows perfectly well that Israel has never made a decision and abandoned it, and that the United States is the eternal pillar of Israeli decisions. If the king and his twin brother, Yasir 'Arafat, accept territorial changes in the West Bank and Gaza, then what will remain of these territories which the twins claim to love?

We in this country, who have made and are continuing to make sacrifices in defense of Arab rights and existence, have always pointed out and warned against 'Arafat's danger from the moment he held talks with U.S. envoy Philip Habib and when he exiled the Palestinian rifle to the desert and transformed the regime that divided Palestine with Israel into a trustee over the Palestinian people and cause.

Now that true intentions have been revealed and the facts have clearly emerged, the Arab people should make their decision and remember that what is being prepared is not being done on the spur of the moment, and that Al-Sadat, although dead, has heirs in the Arab homeland who have been waiting for their role. Now, they are carrying out this role by premeditated, pre-planned U.S. instructions that have existed since the Jordanian borders became a fence to defend Israel and since the Jordanian Army became a guard for Israel on the eastern bank of the River Jrodan. The king has conceded the land for the sake of his peace and to save his regime. What kind of peace was he talking about when he agreed to negotiate in accordance with the six Israeli conditions?

This Jordanian position has become entrenched with the 'Arafatist position, whose aim is to make the Palestinians despair and give them the impression that all the cards are in U.S. hands and that life under occupation or under the royal absorption schemes is the best of lives. This will be at the expense of the blood of tens of thousands of Palestinian and Arab people who died for Palestine and its people. The Peres plan, which is acceptable to Jordan and 'Arafat, stipulates that no preconditions should precede the negotiations. It also sets terms that says nothing of the Palestinian cause and rights; not even the clause that admits the existence of a Palestinian people who live as exiles in their camps.

All this is taking place while those who signed the Algiers, Baghdad, and Fes summit resolutions do not rebel against defending positions that nobody forced them to adopt. All this is taking place while the plotters claim to work for the Arab position and solidarity.

We in this steadfast country have not been surprised by the 'Arafatist behavior or the Jordanian line. But we are surprised at the silence of many Arab regimes over what is going on. They neither oppose nor protest the moves that violate their decisions and the resolutions of their kings and presidents. At the same time, we are certain that Zionism will not abandon its 100-year-old strategy by which it recruited imperialism and its satellites.

The contradiction between Arab nationalism and Zionism is a fateful contradition which bears the seed of Arab extinction if they take the Zionist tactics lightly or trust imperialism, the Israeli ally and Israel's financial and human reservoir.

This is the basis of Syria's steadfast position. It does not confront for confrontation's sake, but because confrontation is now the only guarantee to ward off the threats that face Arab territory, people, and destiny.

Palestine Broadcast on Peres' Mideast Plan
JN112035 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 Jun 85

[From the "Palestine Broadcast" feature]

[Text] The U.S. Administration and sources close to the Zionist enemy Prime Ministry disclosed yesterday that the Jordanian regime is no longer asking Israel to withdraw to the borders of the pre-1967 June aggression and that during the forthcoming negotiations, it will accept Israeli regional concessions in the West Bank. The U.S. Administration and the Zionist sources have stated that Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri presented this clarification during his recent talks with U.S. officials in Washington, and that the U.S. Government immediately informed Israel of this position. Meanwhile, Zionist enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres announced a six-point Israeli plan in response to the U.S. proposal for holding negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinian-Jordanian joint delegation.

The enemy radio said that the value of the Israeli plan which Peres announced before the Knesset yesterday is represented in the fifth and sixth points. According to these points, Israel has proposed talks based on four principles: First, holding negotiations between two equal parties on equal terms; and second, holding direct, unconditional negotiations, and then negotiations with parties interested in peace, not with parties that want the differences to continue. [Sentence as heard]

The radio also added that Israel proposes to achieve these objective in stages: first, the continuation of talks with representatives from the United States, Israel, Jordan, Egypt, and the Palestinians who are not members of the PLO; second, the formation of a mini-Jordanian-Israeli team to prepare an agenda for a conference that will include the three parties with U.S. participation; third, avoiding support of permanent Security Council members for direct negotiations between Jordan, Israel, and the Palestinians without any commitment by these members to support any party; fourth, appointing Palestinian representatives from the occupied territories to express the positions of these territories' residents — representatives who will be acceptable to all parties, as the radio put it; and fifth, holding a preparatory conference in the United States, Europe, or the Middle East within 3 months.

Peres Ready To Travel to Amman for Peace

TA111008 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Jun 85 p 3

[Report by 'Amos Ben-Vered]

[Excerpt] "There is a kingdom called Jordan, whose capital is Amman, and I am prepared to travel to that capital," Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said last night in the Knesset in his response to other speakers' speeches during the political debate.

The session was adjourned without a vote, because four factions — MAPAM, the Citizens Rights Movement, HADASH, and the Progressive List for Peace — submitted no-confidence motions at the end of the debate, a procedure which Knesset regulations permit. In such a case, the vote on the no-confidence motion is postponed by 24 hours.

Earlier, Peres harshly criticized the Jordanian initiative as Israel knows it, and called it "a plan aimed at forcing Israel to capitulate." However, his message certainly left the door open for negotiations with both Jordan and the Palestinians who are not currently PLO members, without reviewing their past or examining their views.

"With all due respect to King Husayn, I must tell him right now that he must decide whether he wants peace with Israel or not. If he does (and Israel has no objection to a non-PLO Jordanian-Palestinian delegation), he must understand that he must sit down and talk to Israel, not wait for everything to be concluded without Israel."

Peres To Forego Socialist International Convention

TA111047 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Jun 85 p 3

[Report by political correspondent]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has decided to forego participating in the Socialist International convention in Stockholm late next week. Although the majority of the ministers supported his trip, the prime minister's associates explained yesterday that he believes he should set an example to other ministers, senior civil servants, and the public at large in cutting down travel overseas in order to prevent the drainage of foreign currency.

HA'ARETZ notes that another reason for Peres' decision is the fact that Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez — who was also scheduled to participate in the convention — will be absent.

Peres had hoped to take advantage of the Stockholm meeting to confer with his Spanish counterpart and promote the issue of the establishment of diplomatic ties between Spain and Israel.

Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is to return to Israel today after a 10-day tour of Britain, France, and Denmark. He will depart for Europe again next week, this time on a brief visit to Belgium and Luxembourg to discuss matters pertaining to the expansion of the EEC.

Knesset 'Notes' Peres Address on Peace

TA120857 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0849 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] By a majority vote, the Knesset decided to note the prime minister's address on negotiations for peace, and thus once again expressed confidence in the Cabinet. Our Knesset correspondent Sha'ul Stav reports that three factions [as heard] — MAPAM, the Progressive List for Peace, and HADASH — announced that they regard the vote on the prime minister's announcement as a no-confidence vote.

Likud Ministers, Alignment React to Peres Speech

TA111027 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Jun 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by 'Amos Ben-Vered, 'Aqiva Eldar, and Tzvi Bar'el]

[Excerpt] Likud ministers last night expressed their anger with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' Knesset speech on enlisting the support of the permanent UN Security Council members for direct Jordanian-Palestinian-Israeli negotiations. Although he noted that this support will not entail prior commitment on the part of the UN members to the position of any particular party, the Likud members believe that this is an indirect invitation to the Soviet Union, the PRC, France, and Great Britain to intervene in the political process in the region. They noted that this component of the phased plan Peres presented to the Knesset was never discussed with them, or raised previously in any government forum.

Alignment sources, on the other hand, noted the emphasis the prime minister placed on the appeal to the Palestinians. Peres refrained from negating contacts with PNC members, and merely objected to negotiations with PLO members. The sources pointed out that the prime minister also suggested preliminary talks between the United States, Jordan, Egypt, Palestinian representatives, and Israel. This was the first time ever that Peres had stipulated a timetable for his phased plan, and he mentioned 3 months as a target date for the convening of an opening session. Political sources said yesterday that in mentioning the appointment of authentic Palestinian representatives from the territories, Peres had personalities like Ilyas Frayj, Rashad al-Shawwa, and Hikmat al-Masri in mind.

It has been learned that the details of Peres' phased plan were transmitted to Washington, and that the United States was told that this in fact constitutes the positive Israeli response to the phased plan presented by Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

UNIFIL Soldiers Receiving Good Treatment

TA111508 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] The 21 UNIFIL soldiers being held by the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] are well and are being treated fairly. This was the impression our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz got a few minutes ago when he visited the Finnish

prisoners being held in southern Lebanon. The Finnish prisoners said they were being treated fairly and they hope they will be released soon.

This afternoon, ASL Commander General Antoine Lahd met with the UN under secretary general, and the two agreed they would do all they could to bring about the release of the kidnapped soldiers on both sides.

Rabin on Treatment

TA111623 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has called on the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] to secure the lives and well-being of the Finnish soldiers it has been holding captive. According to Rabin, Israel is not the interlocutor on this issue and the negotiations over the release of the UNIFIL troops must be conducted between UNIFIL and the ASL.

Mr Rabin was speaking to correspondents after meeting with UN Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart in his Tel Aviv office. Upon emerging from the meeting, Urquhart said he had concluded that UNIFIL must find a solution to the problem of the captive Finnish soldiers and ascertain that everybody in southern Lebanon enjoy peace and peace and security. Earlier, Urquhart conferred with General Lahd in Marj 'Uyun but the meeting failed to produce any results.

Science Minister Favors 'Star Wars' Participation

TA110610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Science and Technology Minister Gid'on Pat has proposed that Israel's research institutes enter the primary stages of research in the U.S. space defense program. This is in order to take advantage of budgets that will be distributed as early as next year. Last night, the director general of the ministry convened a meeting with deputy presidents of research and senior researchers of institutes of higher learning at the Israeli Academy of Sciences.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 0500 GMT on 11 June carries a report in reaction to this disclosure, saying that "Science and Technology Minister Gid'on Pat has said that a governmental forum will soon meet to discuss Israel's joining the U.S. defense program, known as the star wars program. The prime minister, defense minister, Minister Pat himself, and possibly some other ministers will take part in the discussion."]

ALGERIA

Further on Indian Prime Minister's Visit

Comments on Talks

LD112341 Algiers APS in English 1435 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Algiers, 11-6-85 (APS) — India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi declared here today shortly before his departure that although short his visit was "very useful" because it helped to hold political talks which were marked by an extraordinary level of understanding and [words indistinct] Rajiv Gandhi paid a glowing tribute to President Chadli Bendjedid, "eminent statesman whose views on the international situation and the Nonaligned Movement have been very useful to me", he underscored adding that Algeria and India will cooperate closely within the Nonaligned Movement and at the level of international fora.

"Algero-Indian bilateral relations which are already excellent will be enhanced" Gandhi said. He also declared that to expand the array of bilateral cooperation India has decided to purchase one million and half Algerian oil.[Sentence as received]

India will play more important role in the Algerian schedule of technological modernization, he said. India's premier, who left for Washington on an official visit to the United States, had a series of talks with President Chadli which were enlarged to bring in the two delegations.

Departs for Washington

LD111746 Algiers APS in English 1425 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Algiers, 11-6-85 (APS) — Rajiv Gandhi, India's prime minister left Algiers on Tuesday morning for Washington following a short working and friendly visit in Algeria.

India's prime minister who has been seen off notably by Abdelhamid Brahimi, Poliburo supply [as received] member expressed in a brief declaration his great satisfaction with his visit and similarity of points of views at talks he had with President Chadli Bendjedid.

During his working visit, Gandhi had talks with the head of state [words indistinct] and Indian delegations, also he held [words indistinct] (?in which) he recalled the themes of political talks.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Makes Evacuation Day Speech

LD112131 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2025 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Speech by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the 15th anniversary of the expulsion of U.S. bases from Libya at a rally held at the Al-Mallahah Air Force base — live]

[Text] In the name of God. We feel proud and glorious as we sit in the heart of the base that was occupied by the American forces and which was the biggest U.S. base outside American territory. [Applause] It was prepared to be a nuclear base, so that, if there had been a new world war this base would have been used for nuclear purposes.

Naturally, the Americans were not concerned about the safety of Tripoli or Libya, where this base is situated, which is far from American territory. America was not concerned if the Russians were to react and fire nuclear missiles against it and destroy a town like Tripoli.

This is the way America deals with all spheres of influence in the world. America today has bases in Turkey, Greece, the Philippines, and is preparing bases in Egypt. It was preparing bases in the Sudan prior to the fall of the filthy lackey. It also prepared bases in the Arabian peninsula, in Muscat and Oman. These bases are still in existence.

The United States does not care if a new world war breaks out, if nuclear missiles drop on and destroy the Philippines, Turkey, Greece, or the Arab countries. In Western Europe, missiles are being installed by the United States. The first nuclear strike would hit Western Europe on behalf of America. This is what a country that practices an imperialist policy wants. This was the case with the Al-Mallahah base. It was planned to be a nuclear base. If a war had broken out, nuclear strikes would have been launched from and against it.

Tripoli is an Arab and a Libyan town. It is not an American town. Thus the United States does not care what happens to it. But the blame for this does not fall on the United States, which is an imperialist power whose mission is to dominate the world. The shame and disgrace falls on the agents who ruled Libya: ministers, king, advisers, members of parliament, governors, and all those responsible for Libya's destiny prior to the revolution. That filthy traitorous agent class which conceded a sacred land. Buried in this land are the bones of our forefathers who fell as martyrs for the cause of freedom. But Idris al-Sunusi and his prime ministers, ministers and deputies of the dirty bourgeois families and conmen — what have they to do with the land under which the sacred bodies of our ancestors are buried, and which was given to them?

The agents in the Arab countries are similar to Idris al-Sunusi. Their position is similar to the position of the Idris al-Sunusi clique, about which we were talking, before the revolution. Now America has a free hand in the Arab countries. Bases similar to Al-Mallahah base are being prepared for the American Rapid Deployment Force in a number of Arab countries. America is America, and this is its expansionist imperialist policy, for it wants to control the whole earth.

But we are interested in those who paved the way for America, those who gave America the sacred land. In Libya we made them account for what they did. They gave our sacred land to America, and we have finished with them. Where is America, and where are the agents of America?

Today, on 11 June 1985, we are celebrating in the middle of the base America rented for 99 years. In fact, in international

treaties, 99 years means rented forever, but in order to put it in a legal form it was said this base is rented for 99 years. America was planning to remain on this base forever, according to law, for 99 years. If it had not been for the revolution, it would have been possible to remain on this base. If the country had not liberated its land, who would have removed America if the matter had remained between America and the ministers, deputies, king, and prime minister. There are presidents, deputies, prime ministers, ministers, kings, amirs, and sultans in the Arab countries who are giving or selling their land to America.

There is the buried Al-Sadat, who gave all of Egypt to America. Egypt today is mortgaged to America. The land of Egypt is open to America. The forces that were in this base are now holding their maneuvers in Egypt. What does this mean? The objective of the liberation of this base was to attain freedom. Freedom is in danger until the liberation of the whole Arab homeland. We ousted the Americans from Tripoli, yet they have returned to Marsa Matruh. The aircraft which used to be at this base, aircraft which we deprived of training and from operating in this region, are now allowed to do what they want in another part of the Arab homeland, along our border.

'Abd al-Nasir ousted the British from the Suez Canal, so they attacked him from Tubruq in 1956. He saw that the freedom of Egypt could not be secured unless the freedom of the whole Arab nation was secured. For this reason Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir raised the banner of Arab nationalism, the banner of liberation in the whole Arab homeland; He confronted the tripartite aggression, confronted the Israeli aggression, and he said that for all the time Palestine was occupied, Egypt was in danger. In the story of the revolution, the *Philosophy of the Revolution*, 'Abd al-Nasir wrote about the Fallujah and a Palestinian child the same age as his daughter. He imagined that her fate would be the fate of his daughter. Indeed, the bombs that reached the house of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, reached Cairo, reached the school — what was its name? (Bahr) al-Baqar — the national company, and the children who died, one of them could have been the child of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir. He saw what an Arab people was subjected to at the hand of a common enemy. Another Arab people could face the same thing.

What is happening now in Lebanon, the calamities you see in southern Lebanon and in the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian camps, you should be certain that this — unless this enemy is defeated — will be the fate of all Arab people. In Dayr Yasin only the Palestinian people were subjected to it.

Today it is in Sabra and Shatila, with the Palestinian people in Lebanon subjected to it. You have seen in southern Lebanon, in Beirut, and everywhere in Lebanon, massacres perpetrated by the enemy against the Lebanese people. There had been massacres in Egypt and in Syria by air raids.

We cannot rest assured and say: Here we are today, 11 June 1985; 15 or 16 years ago we drove America out of this base that was forbidden to us! As an officer in the Libyan Army I entered from that eastern gate. I came to a vegetable plot that they used as a garbage dump which they offered to the Libyan Air Force. They told them: Remove the garbage and take it. Some officers of the Libyan Air Force at the time were sitting here. A vegetable plot that the Americans were using as a garbage dump! They did a favor to Libyan Government. They said: Take this vegetable plot, remove the garbage and use it for the Libyan Air Force. The radio then spent days and days making a hullabaloo about it, as did the Libyan newspapers at the time, saying: Our friend America has done us a favor; They gave us a part of the Al-Al-Mallahah base. Would you believe it! As if it was in (?Alaska) or in Washington!

Go back to that year, 1962-63. Have a look at the Libyan newspapers of the period. How angry we were to see such language written by a vile, hireling Libyan! A Libyan writes in his paper, and a Libyan announcer says over the radio: Our friend America has done us a favor. This was naturally on orders from the Libyan Government, telling the information media that they must praise America because it had offered us a part of this base.

In 1968 I came to enter the part of the base where the Libyan Air Force was located. I had come to see Air Force officers. An American patrol, commanded by a corporal, stopped me, saying: No, this is a base and you cannot enter. I told him: I'm an officer of the Libyan Army. He said: Because you are an officer of the Libyan Army you are not allowed in. I was in military uniform. Can you see: One could not enter one's own land! More still: I was an officer, yet an American corporal stopped me on my own land, where my grandfather was buried and fell as a martyr for it! [Words indistinct] sons of a bitch! The representatives [as heard] were eating ice cream. They, the representatives of the nation used to be invited by the commander of the base. [Slogans supporting Al-Qadhdhafi]

In this celebration we, in fact, feel proud and dignified at this hour to mark this anniversary inside this base, after we, the revolution, liberated it. [Applause] The Americans never imagined that somebody in this country, after they had seen the representatives eating ice cream and the ministers selling and giving them beer to drink during the month of Ramadan, the ministers and the prime minister, and the kind sitting in Al-'Adam base and would be seen wandering in the streets. [Sentence as heard] They would drink and throw cans on them. They had thrown cans at the face of a Libyan. By God, I once met a Libyan who lived in a shanty town; he was crying in the middle of the night. I asked him what was wrong. He explained that an American vehicle came from Al-Mallahah Base full of drunken American soldiers who threw empty cans at him. He said that the only thing he could do was to say: Almighty God, please give me refuge from the devil. He said: They came close to me with the vehicle and one of them was holding a whip. He was whipped several times, he said, until his clothes were ripped. They continued their drive, he said. They were totally disdainful. Look how the Libyan citizen was treated while the Libyan responsible was eating gelatin.

The Americans thought the base would remain for 99 years. They were wrong. They said to themselves: As long as the ministers and the representatives of this country and the citizens are like this, oppressed, we can whip them in the street while they cry. Who can drive us out? These are the American calculations now in Egypt, in great parts of the Arab world, and until recently in Sudan. They think that as long as the Egyptian rulers are traitors,

and as long as they can see the other filthy Arab rulers going one after the other to perform a minor pilgrimage in the American White House, that the Arab nation is docile in the same manner as its rulers, who, instead of going during Ramadan to Mecca, are going to the American White House to lick Reagan's filthy feet. The Americans think that the Arab nation is humiliated, like these rulers; but we should warn them that the least prestigious thing in the Arab nation are these rulers. When one says an Arab ruler, one means someone who is a coward, because he cannot be a ruler unless he is a coward, a liar, and a hypocrite, because the Americans and the Israelis are pleased with him. In fact, all these 20 people are the basest in the Arab world. [Applause]

These people gave America a very mistaken impression. That is, the Arab nation resembles its rulers. Consequently, America (?was) planning to seize the Arab homeland, partion it and restore its influence in it, as it was planning in Libya. It used to believe that it would remain in this base for 99 years. There are four other bases, and you know them all; this base used to rely on them. There was Bi'r al-Shumaylat for supplies; Al-Wati'ah for shooting practice ranges; Ra's al-Unuf for surveillance on shipping; and the other base, Tajura', for telecommunications, radar, and [word indistinct] surveillance. Tajura' was teeming with wires. People could see them along the coastal highway. One was unable to enter it for so many aerials. America was settling down permanently — in Ra's al-Unuf, Tajura', Al-Shumaylat, and Al-Wati'ah. Moreover, the land, sea, and air were open in the terms of the treaty for America. It was do as you please.

The Al-Qardhabiyyah base. It was that name when I was a student in secondary school. I was walking; I came across some tents and soldiers. I knew a few words of English. I approached a soldier. I remember his name. He said his name was Jim. Where are you from Jim? He said: I am American. What are you doing here? He said: I (?come) from Al-Mallahah base. What are you doing here in the Al-Ziyyaniyyah, or Hunaysh, area? He said: I work in the base. What? He said: I work and I survey. They were surveying the land to construct runways on it. They were in the process of turning it into a base, but they were behind in its completion. They were expected to complete it by the end of the sixties.

The revolution broke out. They left. It was the same spot on which we built the base. The truth is that I remembered that the Americans were carrying out some surveys and I thought the place could be suitable for a base. It was inspected and was found to be suitable for a base. They were building another base, called Al-Qardhabiyyah. They turned it into a base. There were others. Several places were turned into bases. It means that they seized Libya in the same way as Sudan was seized during the time of the underling, and like Egypt today, which is captured today by the Americans.

What I am driving at is that today's celebration, in complete freedom inside the base which recently we were banned even from entering, must not let us think that freedom has been realized. Freedom is in danger, because these forces we evicted from this base are currently stationed in Egypt. You have seen the B-52 bombers. They came from America in order to drop their bombs in the Egyptian desert when on maneuvers, and afterward they go back. It means that Egypt is seized. The plane which entered Egyptian airspace and dropped it bombs in the Egyptian desert could drop them on the Egyptian capital, on the Egyptian Army, on a factory, on Libya, on the border, on an Egyptian or a Libyan port, on an Egyptian or a Libyan airport, on a school, or on a housing development. Who can stop them when (?the country) is seized by them? They were experimenting on how to seize the Arab homeland.

By force or willingly, the Egyptian rulers are agreeable to America's tactical tests on Arab soil. How can freedom be guaranteed, since the planes continue to fly close to us? The planes that were at this base still fly and strike at their imaginery targets on Libyan borders. The Israeli chief of staff has reached the Libyan borders and inspected the Egyptian forces. He also inspected the Libyan borders from Egyptian positions.

This means that a situation has developed in Egypt which constitutes a threat to Libya's security and to the security of the Arab nation. This was because of Egypt's recognition of the enemy and its striking of an alliance with American imperialism.

Thus the battle has not ended. The 1 September Revolution is only the spark. The 1969 revolution is only the spark. [Applause and chants] We staged the revolution as unionists and free men. Since we are unionists, our battle is not only in Libya. Libya is only the springboard. It is a spot that has been freed so that we may move out from it and begin the instigation of the Arab nation on the revolution.

All Arabs must understand that this is our task and they have to define their position toward us. This is our mission: It is not the liberation of Libya, particularly as we do not recognize Libya's borders nor all the present borders in the Arab homeland. This is because these borders have been set up by Britain, France, and Italy. These countries which colonized the Arab homeland were the ones who created these imaginary borders. We do not recognize them at all. The proof of this is that the so-called Libyan and the so-called Tunisian are actually the offspring of one father. Part of them are outside this imaginery line and the other part are inside it. One part was called Tunisian and the other part was called Libyan. We do not recognize these imaginery lines. It was one family spread over Tunisia and Libya. One member of the family is called Tunisian while the other member is called Libyan, though their father and mother are the same. Just because two members of the family happened to be beyond the imaginery line, they were called Tunisians and those who were beyond the other imaginery line were called Libyans. Thus we do not recognize this myth. There are no borders between a Libyan and an Algerian, or between a Tunisian and an Algerian, or between an Algerian and a Moroccan or between a Mauritanian and a Moroccan, or between an Iraqi and a Syrian. We cannot recognize all these imaginery borders.

All must understand that we are unionists and our mission is to liberate the Arab people and the Arab homeland. If they like it, then all well and good; and if they do not then let them go to hell. We will continue to instigate the Arab nation on revolution and the destruction of the borders. [Chants and applause]

The liberation of this base is for a beginning, and not for

celebrations every year, or to deceive ourselves, to bury our heads in the sand like ostriches and ignore the danger surrounding us. The Arab land around us is now open to the forces we evicted from this base, and they could come at any moment. The Arab land around us — you know the Arab regimes and lands that are open for the American forces to enter — the American forces; French forces, NATO forces, and the Rapid Deployment Force. This constitutes a danger to our security, a danger to our freedom. Therefore we are in a state of self-defense when we call for revolution in the Arab homeland in order to ban America, the Israelis, France, NATO, and the Rapid Deployment Force from the Arab homeland. This is our right. There is a danger to our freedom. There is a danger to our existence on our land.

This is our land, the land of our grandfathers, land on which we are living peacefully and securely. We have the right to combat any danger to us. This is our natural right. If there are hostile forces at our borders, from any direction, then we have to prepare for war and we have to resist. This is self-defense. We are practicing self-defense. This is our legitimate right, to remove the danger against our existence. Any foreign presence in the Arab countries surrounding us consitutes a danger to our existence, future, security, and freedom. Therefore we have the right to incite revolution and to prepare for confrontation to remove this danger from our borders. Our borders are the Arab land. Therefore we have the right to liberate the Arab land — every inch of it.

We are now certain that the liberation of Libya did not secure freedom. Freedom is threatened on the Libyan soil as long as the forces which we evacuated from the Libyan soil are present on other Arab soil. Therefore we have the right to struggle until we liberate all the Arab soil in order to be confident that we can live in peace on our soil. This is not aggression. We did not go to Europe, did not go to America, and we did not cross the Atlantic Ocean. We want to be free on our soil. They are the ones who came to our land.

This should be clear, and we reject this being considered as interference in internal affairs, stirring up trouble, or the American crude expression — destabilization. What destabilization? Should land be stable under the feet of America and the agents of America? Let this land shake and cave in and become the lake of Qarun, but not a lake of water, rather a lake of blood, if its stability means stability for the American forces so that the American columns can advance on it. There is no stability in the Arab homeland for the American forces and the agents of America. Stability is for the freedom of this nation. This is a song made by America and is reiterated by the flattened agents. Let all the Arabs hear the explanation in order to mock their leaders and their agents' information media, which barks and echoes the American propaganda, propaganda hostile to the Arab nation.

You hear, you follow the news and read the newspapers of the world and listen to the radio stations of the world; you hear these expressions repeated: Libya, or Al-Qadhdhafi, or the revolution in Libya, the Jamahiriyah, works for destabilization in its neighboring countries, in Africa, the world. It works to create trouble in the region. The Americans say this, and where is the echo? It is with the dogs of the Americans, which are the agents, the agent governments, the agent regimes, and the agent reactionary information in the Arab World. They repeat these expressions which are uttered by America. You heard this talk in the past and you will hear it again. But we want to expose it. We reply to them. Every Arab is listening to this; he will remember what we said tonight.

America, by destabilization, means anti-American action, liberation resistance against American control in the Arab homeland, in Africa, because it wants the continent and the Arab region to be stable for its influence and agents. We reject any stability for the agents of America in the Arab homeland and Africa, and any stability in the Arab homeland and Africa for the American bases and influence. Thus you must understand. I regret very much the Arabs repeating this, but because they are agents — I regret very much their being agents, not because they do not know what they are saying — they know that the Jamahiriyah destabilization in the region means that it resists the stability of American influence. America wants to settle and we want to destabilize this. Thus America does not say Libya destabilizes my stability in the regions of influence and in the Arab countries which I have subjugated. America does not say this. It says Libya destabilizes its neighbors. If its neighbors are agents of America, we will shake them up, not only destablize them. [Applause] This is our duty and self-defense. We believe in one Arab people, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf, in one Arab homeland. To hell with all these borders; let them rest in the trash can, we will destory them and cross them when we are able. This is our right and self-defense, and it concerns us as a truly internal matter. [Applause] It does not concern America, Europe, or the world. It concerns the Arabs. [Chantings]

Thus we must be aware of this celebration. It should not make us forget the danger around us, and we should not forget that the liberation of an Arab place does not guarantee its freedom while another Arab place next to it is under foreign influence. When the Israelis occupied Palestine we said that danger was not confined only to the Palestinians; it crossed Palestine to the Arab countries.

The Israelis have now stationed nuclear missiles in the Golan and in Sinai. This constitutes a danger to the Arab homeland from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf. These nuclear missiles have a range of 4000 km. The missiles are a danger to Palestine since Palestine is occupied, it is under their feet, and not for Lebanon. These missiles are aimed at the remaining Arab countries. [Chantings] Even if the Palestinians were to recognize the Israelis, and solved their problem, we the Arabs do not accept the Israeli presence inside the Arab homeland because it threatens the whole Arab presence. Palestine was threatened, and they occupied it. Indeed, the issue is not Palestine, it is the Arab existence or the Israeli existence. We warn the Arabs and the flattened rulers who talk about solving the Palestine issue, that the real issue is not that of solving the Palestine problem. The Palestinians might tomorrow recognize the Israelis and the Israelis recognize the Palestinians, so that the Israelis become free. For whom? For us, the rest of the Arabs. Where are they going to hit with their nuclear missiles? In their Palestine? Palestine has become their country, they occupied it. They will fire them at the rest of the Arab countries.

Many thanks to the Palestinians who are now resisting on behalf

of the Arabs. If the Palestinian resistance ends and the Palestine issue is solved, the Israelis will be free to deal with the rest of the Arab countries in order to destroy them. They are now continuing to occupy the sources of water, and tomorrow they will occupy the sources of oil and the holy places, and will transform the Arabs into American Indians or Kurds; they will perhaps become like the Kurds, they will perhaps become like the American Indians. Their fate might become like that of the Kurds, a nation divided, with each one having become a minority. When they demand their freedom, they are suppressed. They are suppressed in Iraq, in Turkey, in Asia, everywhere they are suppressed. A respected Kurdish nation has the right to live on its land, Kurdistan. They divided it and it has become a minority. A Kurd who opens his mouth in any country is murdered.

Tomorrow, the Arabs will be divided like the Kurds, and if any Arab opens his mouth and demands his right to live on this earth, which was created by God, not by America, they will kill him. The American Indians are a nation and America is their land. The American continent belonged to the American Indians. Then came the American imposters with no origin and occupied their land and expelled them. Now the American Indian is regarded as a fugitive criminal because he is demanding his right to his land, the land of his forefathers, which was taken from him by the invaders.

The fate of the Arab land would be similar to that of the Kurdish land and the land of the American Indians, and the Arabs would have the same fate as the American Indians and the Kurds if this situation should continue. Thus we are defending our presence, our right to survive, generation after generation.

Who among us is asking for a quarrel with Egypt? Immediately after the outbreak of the revolution we hurried toward Egypt, asked for unity with Egypt, opened the borders with Egypt, gave the Al-'Adam base and called it the Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir base. The airmen with whom Al-Sadat fought the October war, using them for his big trick against the Arab nation to hide his dirty treason — these airmen were trained in Libya at the Tubruq base! There was an undeclared unity. Who among us does not like Egypt and the Egyptians? Who is not in need of the Egyptians, as the Egyptians are in need of him, as brothers in the same land!

But it was Egypt that committed high treason. It brought the Israelis and the Americans. It recognized our enemy; it is selling it oil, steel, and chemicals. It offered it security in the south so as to devote itself entirely to the north, and here it is today, slaughtering the Lebanese, Syrians, and Palestinians! All this is due to the high treason committed by Egypt.

Who among us would not like it if tomorrow we became brothers, and opened the borders between Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Algeria, etc, without war or anything. We are obliged to. Do we want a war between us? We are indeed obliged (?to fight). Your duty is to fight even though you may be reluctant. We do not like to fight an Arab, but we may have to. If an Arab person conspires against us, wastes our future, sells out the Arab nation and his own land, which would thus be a threat to our own land, we would have to. In fact, it is not his own land, it is our land, the Arab land. A traitor forfeits his land and his Arab character.

We said that this threat in Palestine had moved to Lebanon, to Syria, to Egypt, and it continues. If the Palestinians recognize the Israelis, and the Israelis recognize the Palestinians, then the danger would be greater because this would enable the Israelis to devote themselves entirely to taking their right to other non-Palestinian Arabs. I personally do not rule out that one day they will recognize each other so that the Israelis may be able to devote themselves entirely to liquidating the Arab existence. It is in the interest of the Israelis to recognize the Palestinians. I mean that some time the Israelis will realize that recognizing the Palestinians and offering them a piece of land would be in the interest of the Israelis, because this would put an end to the Palestinian resistance and would make the Israelis devote themselves entirely to liquidating the Arab existence outside Palestine. They are currently seeking with all their power to seize the Jordan River, the Yakmuk River, the Orontes River, and the Al-Litani River; then it would be the Euphrates River in Syria, until the Tigris. This is a battle for water. They are bound to occupy the water sources in the Arab homeland.

Lay yourselves flat in front of America you Arab rulers; go and kiss Reagan's shoes; lick them! Go to the Israelis and lay yourselves flat in front of them! No one can lay himself flatter than Al-Sadat did, and there is no humiliation like the one practised now by the Egyptian submission.

But the Israelis will come back and reoccupy Sinai. The Israelis will return to the Nile and to Sinai. They will occupy Sinai by means of people. There are 24 million Jews being prepared for dispatch into the Arab homeland. Tomorrow they will become 50 million and then 100 million. This is a nation which cannot live...[Sentence left incomplete] When the prophet — may God have prayers for him — found Jewish Arabs living in the Arabian peninsula, he slaughtered them all. Why? He said because two religions cannot exist in the land of the Arabs, only one religion: Either Judaism triumphs or Islam triumphs. He slaughtered the Arabs who adopted Judaism, saying that there cannot be two religions in the land of the Arabs.

What about then having two nations in the land of the Arabs: Zionism and Arab nationalism? [Words indistinct] coexistence can there be with the Israelis, with a racist aggressive camp that is hostile to the Arab existence and that is armed with nuclear weapons? No matter how much you lie prostrate before the enemy, and capitulate, beg and submit to him, the enemy will continue to assert its existence and destroy the Arab existence. This is because there cannot be two nations in this Arab land.

We thank the Palestinians for resisting on our behalf. But when we see an Arab massacring a Palestinian, no matter who that Arab might be, be he a revolutionary, a progressive, a unionist, upholding the Kaaba and upholding [word indistinct], we cannot accept this at all. The Arab who massacres a Palestinian is an Israeli. Today we cannot differentiate between the so-called Nabih Birri and Sharon. Not at all, and not me alone. Hold a plebiscite throughout the world; talk to them about Sabra and Shatila. All the world was disgusted because of these massacres, and because of the carnage carried out by the Israeli Sharon at Sabra and Shatila against the Palestinian women, children, and the aged.

Now comes an Arab called Nabih Birri to repeat the same massacres. What a disgrace. The Arabs have now formed musical troupes in the Arab Maghreb; they sang songs that won worldwide renown and in the Arab world as well. They sang patriotic songs: The songs of Sabra and Shatila. They tell the story of the massacres of Sabra and Shatila. How can Birri, the Arab, massacre the Palestinians again at Sabra and Shatila? We say Nabih Birri; We say Sharon: There is no difference.

Now we say to our brothers in Syria, in Lebanon among the Palestinians and to all Arabs: Anyone who places his hand in the hand of Nabih Birri would be placing his hand in the hand of Sharon. This is a hand drenched with the blood of the Palestinians, a hand stained with the blood of the Palestinians.

Any one who recognizes, anyone who supports the Amal gang, must also support the Israeli army. Whoever gives arms to the Amal gang must give arms to the Israeli army, because both are working for the same mission. If we consider Sharon an enemy, then we must consider Nabih Birri an enemy. This man who is called Nabih Birri, it is right to kill him. Islam disowns him, the Shi'ites disown him, and Arabism disowns him. The Arab nation would be disgraced if this Sharon No 2 is really an Arab. We will abandon Islam if Nabih Birri is considered a Muslim. We cannot be of the same religion as Nabih Birri. If Nabih Birri and the Amal gang are Shi'ites, then Shi'ism becomes Israel and Shi'ism becomes a blasphemy. But we exonerate the Islamic Shi'ite creed from the crime of Amal and the crime of Nabih Birri. The Shi'ite cannot be Israel. The Shi'ites cannot be Jews. The Arab Muslim Shi'ite cannot be an enemy of the Palestinian. Birri is an Israeli agent. He is carrying out a plan. What is taking place in Lebanon at present is actually an implementation of a plan — an American-Israeli plan intended to bolster the Israeli presence at the expense of the Arab existence. This is an unforgiveable crime. Sharon carried it out. We said: He is an Israeli, he is a Zionist bitch, an enemy. But for an Arab and a Muslim to commit the crime? This is unacceptable.

Where did these gangs which are committing massacres in Sabra and Shatila get the weapons? Every Arab should ask from where do the tanks, guns, and rockets which demolish the Palestinian camps from from? Where do these arms come from? Either from the Israelis or from the Arabs. I do not think that the USSR gives arms to massacre the Palestinians, otherwise the USSR will become America No 2. If it is the Israelis — if the arms the Amal have are Israeli, then this is reasonable, correct, and expected. The Israelis have to arm the Amal gangs because they are implementing the mission which the Israeli forces could not implement — the liquidation of the Palestinian existence. If the arms are Arab, then we should find out who are these Arabs and put them on trial. What kind of crime is this appalling crime?

At the same time nobody should exploit this Israeli-Arab-American conspiracy against the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, thinking that Libya will change its alliances. I mean the revolution...[changes thought] We as revolutionaries naturally change our alliances. Our allies are the Palestinian revolution and it will remain the Palestinian revolution. We are allies of the revolutionary movement and will remain so, because it is a revolution. But when it becomes apparent that the revolutionary movement is not a revolutonary movement, then those within the movement will become the same as those who are outside it. Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] might become the same if they are the same. What is happening now does not mean that Abu 'Ammar has been cleansed. We do not forgive Abu 'Ammar his deviation, and we do not forgive him shaking hands with Husni Mubarak, who is shaking the hands of the Israelis from morning until night. An Arab president shakes the hands of the Israelis, while Arab citizens used to go to prison for life if they mixed with an Israeli! Why do we not apply this law to the rulers of Egypt? How many Egyptian citizens went to prison for life because they were accused of contacting the Israelis? Why do the rulers of Egypt not go to prison for life for publicly shaking the hands of the Israelis? They should be executed. This is right. Undoubtedly they are sentenced to death. The sentence was executed in the case of Al-Sadat, and it will be executed with the others. Anybody who puts his hand in the hand of the Israelis should be executed, and the hand should be severed, either sooner or later.

This is your mission and the mission of all Arab revolutionaries in Egypt and outside Egypt. We will never allow any Arab country to recognize our enemy. No Arab country is allowed to recognize Israel. Even if by force it has to be forced to retreat from this fault, from this historic fault. One last word for Egypt: If Egypt becomes a base of aggression against Libya, and becomes a hostile station against Libya, it means that Egypt gives us the chance we are looking for, creates the excuse we were looking for. We pray that Egypt will create an excuse for us to settle our account with it. This country recognized the enemy, enabled the Israelis to be present on our borders, enabled America to conduct maneuvers on our borders, and constituted a danger against the aspirations of the Arab nation.

We were searching for a justification in order to settle our score with it. If Egypt has now been turned into a base hostile to Libya, and into an information station hostile to Libya, it would mean that it gave us justification and placed it in our hand. We are not going to say we will do this today because they recognized Israel. No, that gave us another justification. However, we are looking for this justification in order to settle the score with a regime which recognized the Israeli enemy; an Arab regime which must be punished and forced to revoke it. Sooner or later, freely or against its will, Egypt must be forced to recede from Israel. [Applause]

If the Israelis...[changes thought] If the Egyptians take over the role that the underling Numayri was playing, we will bring the glad tidings to Husni Mubarak that his fate will be the same as that of Numayri. Numayri did something which was beyond him. We told him you cannot do it. Close down your radio, close down the American stations you have set up against the Libyan people. Do not antagonize the Libyan people. Don't stand in the way of the stubborn Libyan revolution. [Applause][Words indistinct]we told him: Don't challenge us. Leave Chad alone. Don't oppose the revolution in Chad. Don't accept American orders or let them turn your country into a radio station (?against) Libya, or you will pay the price. He said: No, I (?will do as I please). [Applause]

By God, we did everything, pleading with him. We used intermediaries. We told him through so many people: You will not succeed. We struck in Omdurman. We said to him: Now you

have got a taste of it. The best thing is that you shut up. He said: No, America (?told me to go on). [Applause]

Husni Mubarak himself knows how much we pleaded to Numayri not to stand in our way, not to turn his country into a base hostile to Libya directly. He said no. He followed his whims. And there he was: He was finished. What Numayri was doing in Sudan is now taken up by the Egyptian regime. If it became certain to us that the Egyptian regime was playing the role that is hostile to the Libyan people, the Libyan revolution, and its pan-Arab African and international aspirations. If this regime is playing this hostile role which Sudan was undertaking, then, we say to you today: Thank you. We will not abuse him. But we will thank him because he is giving us the justification, before the world, which would drive us to settle the score with this regime; not because he built camps and stations which are hostile to us. Truthfully, the blood revenge between us is over their recognition of the Israeli enemy. It is a pan-Arab demand. A pan-Arab issue, which concerns our existence and the existence of the Arab nation and its future generations.

We will not tolerate an Arab regime which enables the Israelis to build atom bombs and factories, and to bring more Israelis to settle in the Arab homeland. On the contrary, this Zionist state should be besieged and bled dry, combatted, and constantly raided so that it will not grow, and so that it will continue to wilt and come to an end. It is because it contradicts our security and our existence. The Israelis struck an atomic reactor in Baghdad. They said to the entire world: it was a danger to Israeli security. To us, the existence of Israel itself is a danger to our security. Therefore, we should destroy it like they destroyed the atomic reactor. This is what we must do. Any Arab who guards the Israelis must also be first to receive the stab. The score must be settled first with the guardians of Israel, so that the way becomes open between us and the Israelis. [Applause]

We think we should give the Egyptian regime a little time for what it is doing, but not long. If they turn their country into a station hostile to the revolution in Libya, and a camp which is hostile to Libya, then they would be giving us the excuse and the direct cause to settle the score in indirect reasons; that is, recognition of the enemy. We will not give them a long time. When this becomes confirmed it means that Egypt has declared war against the Jamahiriyah regime in Libya. Then, the people's congresses will be asked to debate the issue of confrontation and of settling the score with the Egyptian regime. But we will give the Egyptian regime this chance. If this direct danger is not averted, the pressures on it will continue, until it revokes the Camp David treaties.

We wish this in a friendly manner. In time Egypt will become certain that its interest is not in Camp David. America cannot fill the bellies of the Egyptian people with wheat. It cannot feed the Egyptian people and it cannot keep the Egyptian people. The Israelis cannot actually feel assured of an Arab truce because they will come back and seize the Nile and split Egypt into two states: One Coptic and one Arab. And then, this Arab state, they will divide into two or three states.

If this is what is going to happen to Egypt, then instead of being seized by the Israelis, we have the Libyan desert, which begins from Salloum to Kilometer 9, near Alexandria, to the sands of Alexandria. This is the true border between the land which is called Libyan territory and Egyptian territory, meaning Coptic. This is if we start talking in terms of geography. Then we would be drawing up our own and not the English border. The English drew it between Musa'id and Salloum, and then to Sidi 'Umar and these areas, and between Siwa and Jaghbub. These were drawn by the English and the Italians.

If Egypt is going to be partitioned the Israelis will seize it and turn it into small cantons. Then we will take back our land, The Libyan land, the Libyan desert which extends to the border of Kilometer 9 — to the sands of Alexandria. The evidence exists and history exists, and the Libyans themselves, in the Second World War, were in this place and regarded it as their land. They allied themselves with the English so that they operated against the Italians from Kilometer 9. This is the border between Libya and Egypt, or what is called Egypt. The latest borders were drawn by the English and the Italians. We will not give up the western desert if Egypt abandons the Delta and the Nile, then from Kilometer 9 and onward it is Libyan soil, and we have the right to liberate and protect it in the long run — that is if the matter reaches this point. But we are giving the Egyptian regime the chance to revise its calculations. We gave Al-Sadat an oportunity, and he squandered it. I would like to tell you a short story on this occasion about Al-Sadat. Egyptian soldiers entered the Libyan territories in 1977, after having fled from Egypt. They said we do not like Egypt and we do not like to serve in the Egyptian Army; we like Libya because Libya is a rich country with its oil, and because our relatives are working here in Libya and we like it. They came, these poor men, leaving behind their arms. The Egyptian military governor for the border zone was embarassed. How could he continuously report about his soldiers and about those who were assigned to his zone while they fled to Libya. If he had done so he would have been told that he was not in complete charge, that morale was very low, and that he was not able to maintain the high morale of his soldiers. He sent false reports and said that the Libyans were kidnapping the Egyptian soldiers from the borders: They deluded them and then abducted them. He went on reporting to the military governor of the Egyptian western region about every Egyptian soldier fleeing to the Libyan territories, but instead of reporting or saying that this soldiers had fled, or this officer had fled, he reported that the Libyans had abducted this officer, kidnapped this soldier, or grabbed this patrol. If a patrol lost its way and entered Libyan territories it was taken by the Libyans. Al-Sadat thought — because of the Egyptian intelligence reports, which were all based on lies as every one concerned was trying to save his own skin, and to appear blameless before his superior and would not tell the truth — that the Libyans were abducting the Egyptians soldiers. But they were fleeing into the Libyan territories.

We are also celebrating today, 11 June, the day the Libyan people defeated the American expedition led by Eaton in 1805. An expedition came from Egypt and attacked Darna with seven ships. They attacked Darna from the sea and from the land. However, the Libyan resistance triumphed over the American expedition on 11 June 1805. The Americans were expelled from our home. We celebrated that day [applause] and by chance — by chance, or by the revolution — on 11 June 1970, the Americans were driven out of this base; imagine, the year 1805,

on 11 June, they were expelled, and on 11 June 1970 they were expelled once again. So we are celebrating this anniversary in our country because it coincides with 11 June 1805, the date the American expedition was defeated. Many martyrs fell fighting it.

When we were surprised by Al-Sadat's raid — he brought a special task force from inside Egypt, which raided a Libyan police post inside the Libyan territories, near Musa'ad. The Libyans drank tea together and talked until they slept; when the Libyans slept, the task force came and slaughtered many of them and took away the rest. We were surprised by this treacherous act; we asked why? But they did not reply. I sent messages to Al-Sadat even with Yasir 'Arafat and other people, and asked him the reason for this act, and for the justifications behind it. But he did not want to listen to what I said.

We had a ship, with a crew of five or six men, patrolling the sea, when they were confronted by a storm and therefore had to seek refuge in Al-Sallum. They were detained and brought to trial. Their solicitor was an Egyptian; he was an Arab and a noble man. He said as Egypt is part of the Arab federation, any soldier who seeks refuge in this country cannot be considered as a spy or as a foreigner and thus cannot be incriminated. The Egyptian solicitor said this must be a mistake; those are Libyan soldiers who came to the country — Al-Sallum, Al-Darna, and Tubruq. [Applause] Despite the fact that they were acquitted by the court, Al-Sadat detained them. I contacted him and said: My brother, those are soldiers who sought refuge in your country, and it is shameful if you do not send them back to their families. Al-Sadat said no, this can only be done in the framework of a comprehensive settlement. I said to him: You son of bitch, how could you bargain with the Libyans in a comprehensive settlement? Do you think the Libyans are sheep or cows? You seized the policemen in order to reach a comprehensive settlement. The cars [as heard] were only deposited in trust in Egypt, and you are telling me of a comprehensive settlement. I tried to advise him, but all was in vain.

Regretably we had to carry out a raid in the middle of the day on the Egyptian borders, and we detained a number of Egyptian soldiers equal to the number of Libyan soldiers who were detained. I was in Tubruq, shouldering the responsibility, and I was in control. They detained 11 policemen and we detained exactly 11 soldiers. They took from us 11 policemen and we took from 11 soldiers. We even left the rest. We told him; we sent him a message on that same day. I told him: Listen, you have taken Libyan soldiers and we have taken Egyptian soldiers. We spoke to you and sent mediators, but that was in vain. You do not want to listen to us. We are now compelled to take by force soldiers so that we have an equal number. I ask you please to return the Libyan soldiers and to come and take your soldiers.

I also see that you have been inside Libyan territory by some 20 km for the past 20 years. You are now building a barbed-wire fence. You are not satisfied with the border which was established by the Italians and the British, by which they divided Libya from Egypt. The barbed-wire fence was once established by the Italians to prevent supplies from reaching the Libyan mujahidin. The Egyptians encroached inside Libyan territory by some 20 km behind the barbed-wire fence. We left for 20 years knowing their encroachment. We used to say: What is the difference, since both Libya and Egypt is one land. But now they constituted a danger to us. They even used to fire on Libyan shepherds. We told them that you are inside Libyan territory. I said to him: Listen, Al-Sadat — I wrote a message to him — return 11 Libyan soldiers and we will return to you 11 Egyptian soldiers. This is because we are not proud of having Egyptian prisoners. The prisoners in our hands should be Americans or Israelis. I said to him: Return the Libyans to their families and we will return the Egyptians to their families. Furthermore, you are inside our Libyan territory by some 20 km. I ask you to return to within your own border.

But he refused. He said this was an ultimatum, so he rejected it. I gave him 2 days. I told him: I give you 2 days to withdraw the soldiers and the barbed wire peacefully. He said: No, this is an ultimatum, and I reject it. The 2 days passed without anything done.

On 19 July, we moved from Musa'id and Jaghbub, and purged the border area. Unfortunately, 70 Egyptian soldiers were taken prisoner and scores were killed, scores who resisted.

They sent another report. I have told you that the Egyptians always gave their president false reports and involved him in trouble. They wrote him a report saying that the Libyan tanks had now penetrated to a depth of 70 km inside Egyptian territory. Imagine. They said this when all we were doing was clearing the borders. Yasir 'Arafat himself was with them. They told him, so he came to see what Mu'ammar had done and how his tanks penetrated 70 km and were advancing. They said nothing can stop them other than aircraft. What we sent were only reconnaisence detachments to clear the borders, but suddenly Egyptian aircraft raided Libyan territory. We did not contemplate using aircraft or having a war, but clearing the borders.

Even so, the Egyptian aircraft failed to accomplish anything. They carried out one or two raids on the Libyan detachments. Seventy Egyptian soldiers were taken prisoner, and unfortunately at every point, there was resistance. I issued orders to tell the Egyptians over loudspeakers: Brother Egyptians, you are our brothers. We do not fight you. We intend to set up a tent at this place; you should withdraw to your wall. I said that if they withdrew, well and good, but if they refuse, we must seize the spot by force.

As soon as the Libyans began to talk to them over the loudspeakers the Egyptians began opening fire. The soldiers took orders from their commanders, of course. The commander of the region was a coward, and he concealed the facts from the president, who was staying at Al-Qubbah, Al-Tahirah, or any other palace, caring nothing about the Egyptian soldiers at the borders. In fact, he was spending a holiday at Alexandria at the time.

Unfortunately, a number of Egyptians were killed as a result of the resistance. We did not send any Libyan tanks, nor did our tanks pass through any borders, but they told him that we had entered 70 km into the Egyptian territory.

Following this operation, he wanted to retaliate. We ended the operation and told him the matter was closed and we had cleared the borders. We have the Egyptian soldiers. Bring the Libyan

soldiers back to us. When the exchange involved 11 of each side, you rejected. Now we have 80 Egyptian soldiers, which we will exchange for the 11 Libyans. But he refused to understand.

I am saying all this now hoping that Husni Mubarak will understand and will refrain from pursuing the methods of Numayri and Al-Sadat. Al-Sadat was slaughtered, and the other fell, humiliated and cheap, near him. He must learn lessons from Al-Sadat and from Numayri. Let him hear my words and fully understand them.

I told Al-Sadat, when there were 11 soldiers: You refused to heed my words. Now we have 80 Egyptian soldiers prisoners with us. Scores of other soldiers have died. Return the 11 Libyan soldiers and we will end the war between us, and the skirmishes and borders problems.

We withdrew our soldiers from the borders. There were no soldiers left. When they saw that there were no soldiers, they entered to Musa'id village, which contained nobody other than some civilians. It had no guns or soldiers. They attacked it at dawn and began blowing up the buildings and seizing the unarmed people.

By God, we too could attack Al-Sallum, but we had nothing against Al-Sallum. It was occupied by the Israelis, so we could liberate it. [Sentence as heard] We were forced to reply. We retaliated by destroying the Egyptian forces, which unfortunately, were stationed at Al-Sallum plateau and which were reinforcing the bridgehead at Musa'id. We were forced to destroy them with missiles, artillery, and aircraft. A mechanical brigade and an infantry brigade were destroyed. Unfortunately these two brigades were destroyed at Al-Sallum plateau. Between 10,000 to 11,000 were killed. We continued for 1 or 2 days with shelling. Why? Because [words indistinct] at Musa'id.

After that, we declared an end to the operations. The Egyptian soldiers returned to their borders. But we were suddenly faced with an air raid on Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir base. After everything was ended, he launched a raid against Jamal 'Abd Al-Nsair, using the same pilots who had received their training at Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir base. He told them: My sons, you have received your training at Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir base, and you know it, you know its landing sites and where the officers' messes are. See how mean the Egyptians were. They brought the airmen who were trained at Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir. They were the ones who staged the raid against Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir base and against the officers' mess in which they had stayed. They did so believing that some Libyan officers might have been at the mess. Naturally, the raid was a failure. Some of the Egyptian airmen refused to heed Al-Sadat's orders. They dropped their bombs away from the targets.

Regrettably the Egyptian aircraft which came were destroyed by missiles. When he went to Boumediene, Boumediene asked him: Why did your aircraft fall over Tubruq? He said: It is a forest. Boumediene asked him what forest? He said: A forest of missiles. This was a lie because at the time, our air defense was very weak. What would he say now about it if he were alive? [Applause]

On 23 July he was delivering a speech, and (?staged) raids on Tubruq, and was threatening punishment. Three days later he was speaking in Alexandria, on 26 July, and his aircraft were all destroyed. He was defeated, and his soldiers imprisoned; he was humiliated, and his mechanical and infantry brigades [words indistinct] the Al-Sallum province were destroyed. On 26 July, in front of the world, he stood and said: and, and, and — you know how he speaks. They told him: and, and...has just returned. I asked him: What made you stand in front of the world muttering and, and, and? Why did you not preserve your dignity and let us hand you 11 soldiers in return for 11 soldiers. The matter would then have been over. Why did you not explain when I asked you: Why did you raid the Libyan border? He did not say to me, you took soldiers from us, so we could tell him there are no soldiers. If you have soldiers who are on the run, come and take them. We never kidnapped Egyptian soldiers. What do we, the poor people, do with the Egyptian soldiers to kidnap them on the border? We have 1 million Egyptians in Libya. Do we need 11 tired Egyptian soldiers from his front in Libya? The mind cannot believe this.

What is important is that Al-Sadat did not listen to our advice. I told him do not go to the Israelis. I sent him an officer a day before he went to the Israelis. I told him: Shame on you, this is a crime which will bring your end. This is high treason. He said: No, I am going; I will pray in Jerusalem. Will you pray under the Israeli flag? He did not want to listen. Finally [words indistinct] Mubarak was a witness. America was a witness. The satellite carried the celebration. America was unable to lay its hand on Al-Sadat and prevent it when his hour had come. When one Egyptian decided to kill Al-Sadat, America was not able to protect him. Numayri had one hand with Husni Mubrak and the other with Reagan. Between the two, he believed that the whole Sudanese people were under his boots. He fell from Husni Mubarak and Reagan to the ground. Those in the Arabian peninsula and (?the whole world) who supported him, are now cracking jokes about him. I asked them: How is it you used to support him? They said: How can we support him? We thought he was still sitting with America and Egypt. He said that there is joint defense between me and Egypt, and I went to Reagan and I am between Reagan and Husni Mubarak. They said [words indistinct] The son of a bitch, he is so low, so weak. They said thank goodness we got rid of him. I said he was your agent and he was your friend, and now you say: to hell with him. I want Husni Mubarak to learn a lesson from Numayri and Al-Sadat. If he does not learn a lesson [words indistinct] between his ears.

I want to say a final word about Egypt. But I was saying my final words about Lebanon. I said what is happening now cannot make us forgive Yasir 'Arafat for placing his hand in that of Husni Mubarak. We do not forgive Saddam Husayn, nor King Husayn, for placing their hands in the hand of Husni Mubarak, who was at the time shaking hands with the Israelis, the enemies of the Arab nation. We do not forgive Nabih Birri, whose hands have been stained with the blood of Sabra and Shatila, just as the hands of the Zionist Sharon had been stained with their blood.

What I mean to say is that nobody should think that we change our natural alliances: The first of these alliances concerns Syria. We are still allies with Hafiz al-Asad and Syria against the Israelis, imperialism, and reaction. We are with Syria in the

steadfastness. However, this does not mean that we would sacrifice the Palestine people and the Palestinian camps.

We blame Syria for a major part of what is taking place now in the Palestinian camps. Not because Syria is the one carrying out this action, but because Syria is in a position to intervene and to cut the hands of the Zionist Amal gangs. This is because there is no difference now between the so-called Amal and the forces of the interned Haddad in southern Lebanon and the forces of Sharon. None at all. There can be no difference now between Begin, who staged the massacres, and Nabih Barri, who staged the Sabra and Shatila massacre no 2. We consider anyone who places his hand in that of Nabih Birri, to have placed his hand in the hand of Begin, who is responsible for the 1948 massacres, and in the hand of Sharon, who is responsible for the 1982 Sabra and Shatila massacres.

If we blame Syria, it is because Syria is in a position to intervene and to cut off the hands of the Zionist Amal gangs. If Syria is progressive and unionst, as we are confident it is, it cannot henceforth be an ally for the Zionist Amal. We call also on all the honorable Shi'ites to rebel against the Amal gangs and against Sharon-Nibih Birri No 2, and to split into 100 factions within Amal and purge the Shi'ites of this crime and of the blood of the Palestinians, by No 2, Nibih Birri. Nabih Birri is a Zionist and an agent. He cannot be a Muslim. We are the Muslims and we are the Muslim nation. We are the ones who issue fatwahs [formal legal opinion] for the Muslims if there is a fatwah and imamship. We are the Islamic nation and the mufti of Islam. We say that any Shi'ite who joins the Amal gang is not a Muslim, and if he dies, he will end in hell. The killed Palestinians will go to paradise, and the killed Amal members will go to hell. There can be no doubt about this. Nabih Birri is a Zionist, a non-Muslim and a non-Shi'ite and non-Sunni. His death is permitted. The one who kills him will enter heaven.

The Palestinian refugee — who flexes their muscles on him? What kind of Arab does this? A person with Arab blood attacks the camps of Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Baranjinah full of Palestinian women and children? A dispersed people, instead of protecting them and arming them, we disarm them and slaughter them? Hafiz al-Asad will never accept this, and Syria will not accept this. This is the responsibility of Sharon No 2, and the Amal gangs, who are not Muslims and not Arabs; they are Zionists mobilized to defend the Israelis and to liquidate the Palestinian presence on behalf of the Israelis.

Therefore, today we are still confirming our alliance with Hafiz al-Asad and with Syria against Zionism, imperialism, and reaction. In its steadfastness our army is its army, our power is its power, and we are still on the way to unity with it. Even if in what is happening now against Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah, Syria was involved one way or another, then it is a conspiracy against the unity between Libya and Syria, the Syrian steadfastness, the reputation of Hafiz al-Asad, and a violation of the steadfastness of Hafiz al-Asad, and of the great heroic steadfastness of Syria. It is a conspiracy aimed at destroying the role of Hafiz al-Asad and the role of Syria in the Steadfastness and Confrontation. It is similar to when we cheered Nabih Barri and Amal when they were fighting in the south against the Israelis, but we did not expect there to be a conspiracy between Amal and the Israelis, and that the Israelis would withdraw in order for Amal to settle the account with the Palestinian presence on behalf of the Israeli army. The Israeli army did not enter Lebanon except to liquidate the Palestinian presence.

If Amal is taking care of the liquidation of the Palestinian presence, then there is no need for the Israelis themselves to fight the Palestinians; they can withdraw securely and leave Amal to fight on their behalf. Syria will never fight on behalf of the Israelis, because the Israelis are the mortal enemies of Syria and they are the real danger against the existence of Syria and its entity. Syria is preparing to confront the Israelis, otherwise what is it doing with this army, and against whom? We are still confirming our alliance with Syria. If there is a mistake, we should discuss it and rectify it. But all the Arabs cannot blame Syria, because it is able to interfere and protect the Palestinians, and we reject the disarming of the Palestinian camps. Any Arab who supports this just cause must arm the Palestinians. We encourage arming Palestinians everywhere, arming the camps, and storing arms in the camps both inside and outside Beirut. This is a chance to prove the Palestinian presence and to establish Palestinian bases.

The Palestinian camps should be armed so that the massacres of Sharon No 1 and Sharon No 2 will not be repeated. Lebanon's security is dependent on the arms in the Palestinian camps. The Lebanese security is threatened by the other gangs — the Phalangist militias, the Amal militias, and the other gangs which were formed at the expense of the Lebanese state. I talked to Amin al-Jumayyil by telephone. I said to him: What is going on? How could you allow it? He said: I am not responsible, I cannot do anything. I said this is done by the Phalangists. He said no, it is the 78th Battalion, who are Shi'ites. It is separated from the 8th Brigade and went to Amal. I am surprised that the Shi'ites are fighting the Palestinians. They are not Shi'ites. I address a call to all Shi'ites: They should rebel, and they should join Jihad, the Palestinians, and the sacred cause, otherwise they will end in hell and extermination, and they will have no future in the Arab homeland. In this case they will be agents, agents of Zionism and imperialism. He said, the Lebanese state and the constitutional institutions are nonexistent. I said: Brother, if they are so, are they nonexistent because of the Palestinian camps? They are nonexistent first of all because of your Phalangists, they are the ones who should be disarmed. Hubayqah, Ja'ja', and the forces of Haddad in the south are the ones who ended your state. The Amal gangs and all the other Lebanese sides are armed. First you should disarm the Lebanese. When you jump, you jump first at the Palestinians, the innocent in their camps, women and children. Who will accept this shameful crime? It is a shame for all humanity, and not only the Arabs.

In fact, we will differ with anybody, including Hafiz al-Asad, when the Palestinian issue and the Palestinian camps are concerned. We are with the camps; with arming the camps; with defending them and with the Palestinian presence, not only in Lebanon but also in all the lands surrounding Palestine. In these lands the Palestinian presence must be consolidated. The cowards who are stopping the Palestinian resistance from crossing their borders, from working from their borders against the Zionist entity [words indistinct] we curse them.

I say Hafiz al-Asad is our ally, brother, and friend. We are with him in the same trench, but we differ with him on the Palestinian camps and the Palestinian existence. But we do not believe that he differs with us on this. [Sentence as heard] We believe that he is on the side of the Palestinian camps, their defense, arming, and the acertaining of the Palestinian existence. Indeed, if there is an Arab leader who is in fact involved in the second massacre of Sabra and Shatila, he would have surpassed Al-Sadat in high treason. Al-Sadat's treason becomes less dirty than the treason of one who now attacks Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah. The liquidation of the Palestinian existence was not carried out by Al-Sadat with a rifle. He wanted to liquidate it politically. As to the one who completed the liquidation of the Palestinian existence materially, he completes Al-Sadat's treason, and he surpasses Al-Sadat in treason and beats him completely. I do not believe that there is now an Arab leader who condemns Al-Sadat and now commits a crime which Al-Sadat was unable to commit.

Sharon becomes less bestial before Nabih Birri. Sharon was unable to liquidate the camps, but Birri has now brought down Sabra and continues in his drive to bring about the downfall of Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah. In whose interest is the liquidation of the Palestinian existence? It is an advantage to Israel. As to treason becoming a point of view to be debated, we reject this; we reject treason becoming a debatable point of view. This is rejected by me; we do not debate treason. This operation is a treason which surpasses that of Al-Sadat.

But I still hold Hafiz al-Asad and Syria innocent. They cannot commit this treason, unless they were overwhelmed and deceived with the intention of destroying their reputation and steadfastness, and making them lose their dearest and strongest allies. We are the dearest and the strongest ally of Syria. Thus there is a conspiracy against Syria itself in order to make it loosen the Palestinian resistance, the Palestinian people, and Libya. Also the whole Arab people — not the leaders, the rulers, whose cowardly stands are known — but the whole Arab masses are now on the side of Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah; they totally denounce what is happening against the Palestinian existence, and the whole Arab nation is with the Palestinian existence, inside and outside Lebanon. If the Palestinian existence is nonexistent in Jordan, Syria, or another place, does this mean that we should liquidate what is left of it in Lebanon? On the contrary, what exists of it in Lebanon should be preserved, brought back and consolidated in the other regions along the border of Palestine. Is Yasir 'Arafat becoming a substitute for the uprising? I do not believe this. Has the uprising replaced Yasir 'Arafat? I do not believe this. Subsequently, Abu 'Ammar, Abu Musa, Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], Abu al-Walid [Sa'd Sayil], Abu, Abu, Abu: They are all equal.

In fact, I cannot now distinguish between Yasir 'Arafat and the others. Yasir 'Arafat is less treasonable than what is now being committed against the Palestinians. Perhaps I doubt that this was originally a conspiracy against the Palestinian leadership: First Abu 'Ammar, his leadership and camps were expelled; then the expulsion and liquidation of the camps in Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah followed; and then the expulsion of Abu Musa, Qadri [Samih Abu Quwayq], Abu Khalid, Abu Jihad, etc. I believe that there is a conspiracy for the elimination of the Palestinian existence and Palestinian leadership, wh ich started with Abu 'Ammar. Perhaps Abu 'Ammar is forced to shake the hand of Al-Sadat No 2 — Husni Mubarak. He, perhaps, is forced.

If we were in the position of Yasir 'Arafat we would perhaps ally ourselves with the devil. If an Arab conspires against you, a Palestinian Arab refugee, you will go to anyone. They massacred him in black September. They massacred him in Beirut. They massacred him in Sabra and Shatila. Where will he go? From this aspect we sympathize with Yasir 'Arafat, that is, from a sentimental aspect, not a political one. I believe that all these leaderships are now incapable of solving the Palestine problem. The Palestine problem? There is no problem; there is only the cause and the rifle. Fighting in the mountains, and the trenches, rather than hotels. No one can apply these slogans. I now summon the person who used to send me unsigned letters saying that now you should come out of the camps and the Palestinian fronts, settle the account, lead the Palestinian fighters, and open the door to pan-Arab resistance. Resistance should be pan-Arab, not Palestinian. Every Arab who fights for the liberation of Palestine should take his rifle and follow this unknown who should now come into the open because these leaderships, these facades, have in fact become unable to face up to their responsibilities. Their responsibility is fighting without detours and evasion. The slogan of the cause is the gun and nothing else. It is neither politics nor anything else. The slogan is "Trenches and Not Hotels, Trenches and Mountains." This is the story. It is not one of left and right.

At present, we cannot try Abu 'Ammar. Other things have happened which made Abu 'Ammar a victim. Had I been a judge I would say that there is an Arab-Israeli-American scheme directed toward the liquidation of the Palestinian leaderships and thence the Palestinian existence. The scheme started with Abu 'Ammar, his leaderships and camps, and now moved against the camps. Tomorrow it will turn against the upsurge and thence the National Alliance and their barracks and camps, and after that against the Democratic Alliance. The Salvation Front will be liquidated if Sharon No 2 and the armed gangs continue undeterred. Thus the serial started with Abu 'Ammar and will end with the last Palestinian. This is clear.

In view of this, we deal with Abu 'Ammar. We consider him a victim. But we do not pardon his policy, his deviation, his shaking hands with Mubarak, and not even his hostility to the Libyan people, when he cooperated even with CIA agents. We might differ politically with him, but we consider him in the end a victim. In this case, he has become the victim.

Finally, I wish to tell you about an important matter, which I told the Arabs I would announce. Yesterday and today, I sent envoys to carry a message. We told the Arabs: Brothers, instead of each one leveling charges against the other, accusing each other of plotting, of setting up time bombs and booby-trapped cars, and of writing against each other in newspapers and such trivialities, which are caused by the fact that Arabs are living in a morass. [Sentence as heard] Nothing but trivialities can come out of a morass. I put forward to them a plan for the establishment of an Arab union. I did this out of my feeling that the entire Arab situation, despite the rotten condition it is in, is in danger, threatening the new and the old, the left and the right, the revolutionary and the reactionary. What I want to say is that the

whole Arab nation is exposed to danger, particularly after the installation of the Israeli nuclear missiles, and after Israel acquired the ability to produce missiles and an atom bomb. They have fixed the warheads on these missiles which have a range of thousands of kilometers.

Egypt is now, unbelievably, unable to produce enough food! We used to believe that Egypt was an exporter of flour, bread, wheat, and bananas. Today, melon is sold on the black market in Egypt. This means that even Egypt is finished, unable to produce, unable to produce food. The Egyptian press is writing jokes about the fact the melon is sold on the black market in Egypt. Egypt receives wheat from America. As for Sudan, you have seen how the situation is such that people die of hunger on the border; you have seen this in the media. Sudan, which has the two Niles, the White Nile and the Blue Nile!

Other Arab countries are unable to ensure adequate education and health care! Your have seen how American has stopped sales of wheat to Morocco; tomorrow it might forbid sales to Egypt. A nation, a people, should not be living on wheat from America. This would mean that our livelihood depends on a demon!

There are Arab countries unable to ensure full education. They cannot do it. Areas in some Arab countries, areas created by the English, French, and Italians, have become too narrow, with not enough room for all the population. One of them is Tunisia. It no longer has enough space. Lebanon is also perhaps short of space; in a few years time the Lebanese territory will not be enough to absorb all the Lebanese. In a few years' time, the Tunisian territory, will not perhaps be enough for the Tunisians. As for Egypt, 5 per cent of its surface is inhabited, the Nile valley and Delta, but the rest is a sterile desert that cannot be (?cultivated). Egypt also has a population explosion, with only 5 percent of the surface of the country offering the possibility of life there. There is a population crisis, a drought crisis. The Nile is drying out and for tens of years it has not experienced the disaster besetting it now. The Nile waters have become so low that there is a threat to all Egypt; the Egyptian people might die, or might perhaps leave Egypt. The Nile might well become a dry river, with only the lake created by Al-Nasir surviving. Some might benefit from it, but Nasir Lake is not enough; it cannot meet the needs of all the Egyptians. They cannot exploit it any way.

Also, there are explosions in Kuwait, explosions in Riyadh, explosions and bread riots in all the Arab Maghreb region. We have seen how the Arab homeland, subjected to an imperialist assault, to a Zionist assault, thirst and hunger inside, is unable to resolve the problems of underdevelopment. Even the question of survival on earth, without any comfort or luxuries, and with just food and water, is now under threat, unguaranteed.

I told them: Brothers, given that the Arab situation is so bad that it has become a threat, isn't there a wise man among you, as the Koran says? We speak about an explosion in this or that place and recriminations: You have sent me a booby-trapped car, you have distributed a leaflet about me, or you have infiltrated across my border. Are we going to remain like small children, playing games? Can't we take a step that takes us beyond all this deteriorating Arab situation? A post-Arab League step?

Today Major al-Khuwayladi left with a messge to King Fahd and then to Sudan. Someone else is leaving today or tomorrow for Morocco, given that Libya and Morocco belong to the same unity, so that Morocco undertakes the same role as Libya. It is not to invite Morocco. Last years I sent them a letter in this respect. Replies that were somewhat positive came, and given their replies we proposed to them the setting up of an Arab union. An Arab union that would change nothing from the point of view of form; the form would remain, but there would be radical changes. An Arab union that would make of the presidents, kings, sultans, and amirs who long for authority, a presidential council for the would-be union. But no king, no amir, no sultan would be changed. Every one would remain emperor, but member of the presidential council. The presidency of the council would be changed periodically so that everyone's wishes would be satisfied.

The chairmanship of this council would also be in turn, so that each one would be satisfied — he who wants to be a chairman, to preside over them all, will have an opportunity to be just that. If they want, we can make the term of this chairmanship every month, or 2 months, or every 6 months, or on annual basis. There is no need for change. The Arab kings and presidents are asked to form a chairmanship council. They elect one of them to be chairman, and this will be in turn; each one of them will be chairman in turn. This chairmanship council will be like a head of one state, and each Arab country will preserve its own system of regime — the monarchical regime will be monarchical; the amiri regime will continue to be that; the sultante regime will continue as such; the republican regime will stay as it is, and the jamahiriyah will continue as it is. These are internal matters which concern each country. Each country can change itself — a kingdom can become a republic; welcome. The republic can become a jamahiriyah; welcome. These concern them. If two Arab countries want to integrate and become one state within the union; then so be it. The prime ministers of the Arab countries will set up an executive council. No prime minister will be changed; he should not fear for his post. This is because it is a unity.

What has prevented the establishment of this unity? The rulers who fear for their posts — they fear losing their posts. When a single state is established this means there will be one head, one prime minister, and one health minister. Then they would ask: How about us? What will we do? Twenty health ministers, 20 prime ministers, 20 kings — what will they do? We have solved the problem. Stay where you are, sir. Let the health minister remain as health minister, and let the education minister remain as education — or ignorance — minister, and let the king stay as king, and let the president who has been elected for life stay as president for life. But set up a single chairmanship council; the prime ministers will stay as prime ministers in their own countries, but when they meet they will set up a single executive council so that they can elect one prime minister of that council in turn. Instead of one person being a head of state of one country, he can be for 2, 3, or 6 months, or for a year, head over all Arab rulers. This is something new that satisfies their arrogance. For example, a prime minister of a small state such as Kuwait can, when his turn comes, become a prime minister over all the Arab prime ministers, from the Gulf to the Atlantic Ocean; he will gain another glory in this way.

The specialized ministers will set up an executive committee — that is to say, all health ministers will form one executive committee, and one of these health ministers will be chairman of this committee. All electricity ministers will form one executive committee, which will have one chairman. All industry ministers will form an executive committee for industry, and this will have one chairman — one of the industry ministers; all ministers will become chairman in turn.

A framework for this chairmanship will be set up for this union — the chairmanship council, the executive council which is composed of the prime ministers, and the executive committee which is composed of the ministers. There will be a national congress composed of Arab parliaments — each parliament will send or elect, for example, 20 delegates — this proportion will be equal to all the 20 or 21 Arab states. They set up a national congress — 22 or whatever Arab states — and this national congress will have legislative powers. This will be at the union's level. But inside each country each regime will be free — the regime which wants to have a people's authority can do just that, and so on.

The Arab countries will set up a federal Arab court so that it can try any person who may renege on these decisions and this agreement; he will be tried by an Arab court, and he will be taken for trial before the international court, the latter acting as an arbitor. This is so that no person would go without trial,such as Al-Sadat did. Al-Sadat violated the constitution of the Federation of Arab Republics after having taken the oath on it in front of the parliament, and nobody was put on trial for this violation. A basic condition should be the existence of a court; he who violates this agreement — the unionist agreement — will be referred to this court. Any side can sue such a person.

There would be an Arab bank to issue the currency. This is the union's structure — this is from the political point of view. But it is not a political structural action only. It would be accompanied by projects which we have talked about. Memoranda — these are the drafts of these memoranda.

In actual fact I wish to tell you that I ridicule the current Arab policy, which does not know anything except infiltration across the border, sending a booby-trapped car, issuing a leaflet, sending a message, insulting someone in a paper, or drawing caricatures ridiculing another — these in fact are trivialities. The Arab nation now is on its death bed; it is shameful that we should indulge in such things. Despite all its big problems we can take this nation to a stage beyond the Arab League — to a union in this form. We can leave the social revolution and the political and revolutionary interactions inside each country. Here is an Arab gas project. This union, after being set up, and when it will have common political aims, will set up a gas network in the Arab homeland. There is a capability to establish a network from among Kuwait, the UAE, and Saudi Arabia a gas network that supplies this region; there is a vast capability to establish vast quantities of gas; a capability to establish a network among Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and Morocco. Instead of Algeria saying — once the Tunisians said the Libyans blew up the gas pipeline — I do not know. Let us establish a gas network and let us all benefit from our gas. These are Arab capabilities which we can exploit.

This project is possible if there is a political aim. The union will connect the Arab homeland with a gas network. This is a project for scientific research. All the centers of scientific research and powers of scientific research in the Arab homeland constitute a pan-Arab federal scientific research institution. This means that this is a strong factor for advancement, for getting into the technical age and conquering backwardness by collecting all these scatterred Arab technical powers into one unit.

Give them also another framework — an organization for grain. There should be an organization for grain for all the Arab homeland. Sudan grows wheat; Egypt grows cotton; Libyan breeds poultry; I do not know who breeds cows; Mauritania breeds camels; here we grow wheat; here we grow barley; here we grown corn for the Arab homeland. This is a danger to our future. We start to tremble [words indistinct] because they come from America. All Egypt is extending its hand to America. When will it come? The ship will come from America after 3 months, bringing wheat. This is a shame, a country which has the Nile. Also it is a danger against our future. How can 50 million live extending their hands to America? [Words indistinct] the Egyptians write everyday in the newspaper, bringing a silly person whose wife expelled him from from Libya, and conduct an interview with him: What do you think of the opposition? What opposition, when his wife expelled him from here? Someone who deserted from national service. They are effeminates; they are not men at all, and we know them all [words indistinct].

We say to them, instead of this trivia everyday, (?make) a booby-trapped car. Send someone. Think about how to connect the Nile valley with the great artificial river. Here is a grain organization for supplying food for the Arab homeland, because no Arab country will be able to supply sufficient food for itself, as we said. Even Egypt and Sudan, who have the Nile, are now unable to supply sufficient food, and you have seen the famines. But with united Arab effort we can supply sufficient food and exports.

Then a water network, similar to the gas network. We presented to Egypt a project which connects Nasir Lake with Kufrah, and connects Al-Nubariyah Canal with Tobruq. We would have extended the great artificial river to Tobruq, and canals from the Nile; all that is now desert, containing land mines, wolves, and poor people — while the rulers live in Alexandria — would become paradise. We would have connected the great artificial river, the Kufrah lake with Nasir Lake. (?They said): He is a terrorist, these are booby-trapped cars, this is a destabilization process. We would like to ask anybody with some reason in the world whether these projects presented by the Libyan revolution are nonsense, trivial, or lead to destabilization. Or are they right and sincere and reasonable, leading to the salvation of this nation? This is keenness on the part of this nation for its future.

If the Arab rulers carry out this great historic action, then they will have the glory. We will be taking a step which gets over all the trivia in which America, Israel, and the enemies of the Arab nation sink us. But if the Arab rulers have become like Al-Sadat and Numayri — and even if they do not say no — then I will continue to work quietly. If they did [word indistinct] even if they kept quiet and did not respond, I warn them that there will be floods. After that the real violence will begin. All the sanctities

in the Arab homeland will be laid open, and there will be no more borders, restrictions or barriers, and Lebanon will be all the Arab homeland, we will become armed gangs, and everyone of us will take revenge on the other. If we do not do this, the enemy will divide the Arab homeland into cantons and ministates, and will deprive us of our rivers and energy and holy places; they will divide and rule us. Before this crisis takes place, we must take the initiative and risk. After that weapons and violence will be everywhere, and no one should blame anybody but themselves. Those who oppose the unitary action in the Arab nation will see where they will end.

Forward. The struggle continues.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Discusses Saudi Aid, Egypt, South

PM111321 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 10 Jun 85 pp 1-2

[Interview with Transitional Military Council Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab by 'Abdallah al-Hajj in Mecca — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Al-Hajj] What are the results of your talks with King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, and what are your impressions of that meeting?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] As you know, I am in the Saudi Kingdom at the invitation of His Majesty King Fahd to perform a minor pilgrimage. I take this opportunity to thank the Saudi monarch for his kind invitation, which reflects the depth of the good relations existing between the two fraternal countries. During the private meeting I held with his Majesty King Fahd we discussed Sudan's economic situation and the appreciable efforts Saudi Arabia will be making on the international level in connection with the possibility of easing the pressure of our debts to Western banks, especially the World Bank. Saudi Arabia will help us in this respect in order to enable Sudan to recover and permit the continuation of development projects which will bring prosperity. We also discussed Arab issues and Middle East developments.

[Al-Hajj] Were specific plans drawn up for rescuing the Sudanese economy?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] Yes. First there are short-term plans to stop the current deterioration of Sudan's economy. There are medium-range plans for Sudan's recovery, and there are long-term plans to put Sudan's economy on the way to prosperity, God willing.

[Al-Hajj] The question of the south is considered one of Sudan's fateful issues. What has become of the contacts with Colonel John Garang on the question of peaceful dialogue to solve Sudan's problems?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] The question of the south is a fateful issue indeed, and we insist that it must be resolved during the 1-year transitional period. Some steps have been taken in this connection and a national conference will be held on this question. It will be attended by all people concerned both in the north and in the south. Contacts have been made with John Garang. At the beginning there was a lack of interest, but in the past 3 days good signs have appeared on the horizon indicating that Garang will attend the conference and discuss a settlement of the question of southern Sudan.

[Al-Hajj] We have a question about the investigations connected with the Falasha scandal. Is it true that Sudan is coming under foreign pressure to shelve this issue?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] Investigation of the Falasha case is still continuing. So far we have no evidence of foreign involvement or complicity and so far no foreign side has contacted Sudan with a view to putting pressure on it to close the Falasha file. I reaffirm that the investigations are continuing and that there is no pressure on us.

[Al-Hajj] There have been conflicting reports recently about Egyptian-Sudanese relations. What is the truth about these relations at present?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] Egyptian-Sudanese relations are historic, eternal, and firm. Ancient and recent history has shown that these relations are not affected by political tremors, however strong. Egyptian-Sudanese relations are solid and go from strength to strength. The situation with fraternal Egypt is now very good, despite the fact that some news agencies and papers have tried to give the impression that there is some kind of estrangement between Egypt and Sudan; this is absolutely untrue.

[Al-Hajj] Is it true that you have made boosting integration projects between the two countries conditional on the extradition of former President Ja'far Numayri?

[Siwar al-Dhahab] There is no truth whatever in these reports. I want to emphasize that integration between the two countries is still valid, and we insist on it. If there is anything, then it probably has to do with certain policies related to the timetables for implementing some projects, but integration as such still exists and we are eager to uphold it.

Minister Ayyub Outlines Foreign Policy

JN112004 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Jun (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub has stated that the Council of Ministers has agreed on the general outline of Sudan's foreign policy. The agreement on Sudan's foreign policy is meant to correct the course of Sudanese foreign policy by laying down the foundations for dealing with foreign countries. The general outline is also more concerned with the foundations for dealing with foreign countries than with laying down the criteria of foreign policy because the criteria and basic principles have not changed since Sudan's independence; this is because they primarily take into consideration Sudan's national interests. This came at the press conference that his excellency held this afternoon at the Foreign Ministry which was attended by representatives of local and foreign press organs.

His excellency noted that there were some mistakes made with the foreign policy in the old era. He stated that the foreign policy now is completely biased toward international camps. However, he said that this does not mean neglecting the truth or ignoring injustice.

The foreign minister said that the main tasks of Sudan's foreign policy in this era are summarized as follows: Safeguarding the country's independence, territorial integrity, and safety; defending national interests; supporting truth; abandoning differences as well as economic, political, and strategic alliances that do not take into consideration Sudan's higher interests; adhering to the Nonaligned Movement; abiding by international, regional, and bilateral agreements; and adhering to the policy of detente inside the Arab and Islamic communities.

In his press conference this afternoon, the foreign minister asserted that the basic principles for which the new regime called for are represented in acheiving strong relations with all neighborly countries, in adopting a policy of good-neighborliness, and in noninterference in the domestic affairs of these countries. He pointed out that this calls for solving all problems that exist with some of these countries.

Regarding the new policy toward the neighborly countries, his excellency said that in the new era, Sudan has tried to establish good relations with Libya. Officials in both countries exchanged visits, and the joint ministerial committee, which was suspended for a long time, will meet in the second half of October. He added that an agreement has been reached with Ethiopia to improve relations on the basis of respecting the sovereignty of each country, standing against any hostile act aimed against regional unity, and preventing any hostile force from [words indistinct] towards the others. He pointed out that there are many opportunities for cooperation between the two countries in various fields. He added that one of the ambassadors has been nominated to represent Sudan in Ethiopia.

The foreign minister said that relations with Chad are very good. He said that Sduan tried to solve the Chadian problem because it has negative repercussions on Sudan regarding refugees and security. He said that relations with the other neighborly African countries are good. His excellency asserted the special relations with Egypt and the need to develop and strengthen these relations in the interest of both peoples.

The foreign minister said that Sudan will move at the Arab level to support the Arab League and its role in acheiving Arab solidarity, especially since it failed in playing an effective role in the Arab arena. He asserted that Sudan is qualified to play a reconciliatory role among the Arab countries.

His excellency said that three delegations from the Transitional Military Council have visited the Arab Gulf, the Arab Maghreb, and the Arab East. He said that Sudan enjoys good relations with most of the Arab countries. He said that Sudan is now trying to improve relations with Syria and the PDRY. He asserted Sudan's support for the PLO under Yasir 'Arafat. He expressed Sudan's regret over what is happening to the Palestinian people in Lebanon. He also asserted Sudan's support for Lebanon's unity. [Passage indistinct]

Saudi Arabia Shows Readiness To Help With Debts
JN091038 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Mecca. Ramadan 21, June 9 (SUNA) — Saudi Arabia has expressed its readiness to help debt-ridden Sudan overcome its economic difficulties.

Chairman of the Transitional Military Council General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab who held an in-camera session with the Saudi monarch yesterday told reporters that King Fahd had promised to consider Sudan's debts to enable it continue the country's reconstruction and development. Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said their talks tackled Mideastern questions, and that their viewpoints were identical towards the issues they discussed. He said King Fahd had accepted an invitation to visit Sudan. The date of the visit will be fixed in due course.

Technical Committee Calls for Decentralization
JN091522 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1452 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Jun (SUNA) — The technical committee for coordinating relations between the central ministries and the regions has stressed the need for decentralization as the best system for administration and government in Sudan. This came during the committee's first meeting this morning under the chairmanship of Fu'ad 'Id, director of the decentralization affairs office and chairman of the committee. The committee will submit its proposals to the Council of Ministers regarding coordination between the central ministries and the regions. These proposals will enable the ministries to perform their duties and review the laws and jurisdictions in order to specify what is regional and what is (?sacred) taking into consideration previous studies and recommendations as well as the country's financial and economic circumstances. The Council of Ministers decided to form this committee on 4 May in order to create channels of coordination.

TMC Member Notes SPLA Attack on Kordofan Region
JN111821 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1731 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] [No dateline as received] — In statements to the press, Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad, Transitional Military Council [TMC] member and defense minister, has said that the foreign force that attacked the village of Qardod on the Al-Nubah mountain was a battalion from the Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA] — the Crocodile Battalion. This battalion forced its way, under the cease-fire umbrella, into south Kordofan. Brig Gen Muhammad said: The People's Armed Forces will not allow the cease-fire to become a reason for spreading violence against civilians and innocent people. His excellency said that the command of the military Central Region is authorized to chase (?the criminals) and to regain what they plundered. His excellency announced that 64 persons, 14 of whom were military and 50 civilians, were injured. The injured were evacuated to hospitals in [name indistinct] and Al-Abyad. He also said that 150 civilians and 10 military personnel were killed, among whom were the commander and some officers and soldiers of the force.

CHAD

Aid Committee To Evacuate Ati Refugee Camp

AB111750 Paris AFP in French 1234 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Ati (Central Chad), 11 Jun (AFP) — The coordinating committee of the international aid organizations in Chad has decided to evacuate the refugee camp in Ati (Batha Prefecture), 450 km to the east of Ndjamena, with more than 250,000 Chadian residents. This was learned today from medical sources in the Chadian capital.

All the residents of the camp will be sent back to their regions of origin during an operation which will last 15 days. The majority of the refugees come from the prefectures of Batha in central Chad and Guera which is farther south — two regions particularly affected by the drought and desert encroachment.

The evacuation exercise will be carried out in trucks or on foot with the refugees provided with rations which will enable them to survive. After the exercise, they will continue to receive emergency food aid as well as seeds to enable them to prepare their seedlings before the next rainy season.

The Ati camp was spontaneously formed in this small town which is the capital of Batha in August 1984 at a time when the presence of the French Army gave guarantees of security and assurances of feeding the inhabitants of northern Chad who were fleeing from the war and the drought. According to a census carried out by the French humanitarian organization, Doctors Without Borders (MSF), which is responsible for the distribution of food aid and health problems at the Ati camp, the number of the inmates of the camp grew rapidly and by March 1985 it had 13,000 people.

As the drought worsened, the people affected continued to move in great numbers toward Ati and, according to the MSF, their number has reached 25,000 today. Most of the inmates are women, children, and old men whose weakness will make the evacuation and resettlement difficult, international aid officials in Ndjamena explain. However, in the opinion of the organizers, this evacuation, despite the risks involved, is better than the creation in Ati of a "localized sore" [abces de fixation].

According to the same source, Ati is a rare example of a camp in Chad where residents are totally dependent on international charity. The coordination of assistance in Chad has, in fact, favored the on-the-spot distribution of food rations to the affected people and attempt to establish "food for work" programs which avoid the creation of ties of dependence between the refugees and the donor organizations, the source added.

CONGO

Further on Angolan President's Departure

Brazzaville Press Conference

MB111806 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Report on press conference given by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at Maya-Maya Airport in Brazzaville on 10 June — passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] After signing a protocol and two cooperation agreements, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos granted a press conference at Maya-Maya Airport, Brazzaville. The first question posed to the Angolan head of state was about the importance of his visit to the People's Republic of Congo.

"Well, in first place, in the name of the journalists present, in the name of my delegation and of the Angolan Government, and in my own name I want to express thanks for the welcome accorded to me by President Sassou Nguesso. I would like to tell you how pleased my delegation is to be once again in the Republic of the Congo. For many years, the Republic of the Congo was one of our main support bases in our struggle for national liberation. I want also to tell you how satisfied we are. We are all Angolans who will return to Angola very happy with this reception. We were warmly welcomed on our arrival at the Maya-Maya Airport. Many Brazzaville residents were present on our arrival and through their songs they expressed their deep solidarity and friendship for the Angolan people and their vanguard revolutionary party. I must stress that this reception was due to the tireless work of the Congolese Labor Party, and the leader of the masses, Colonel Sassou Nguesso. In my name and in the name of my delegation I want to express my thanks for this warm welcome. Our visit to the Congo is nothing new because we have agreed to hold regular consultations at the highest level and it is in this context that we exchange information on issues of mutual interest and bilateral issues, issues that worry Africa and the world."

The next question the comrade president was asked was on Namibia's independence and South Africa's decision to set up an interim government in Namibia.

"Unfortunately, despite many efforts made by the Angolan and African peoples in the search for a just solution to the Namibian issue, we note that South Africa is trying to present various excuses to delay Namibia's independence on the basis of UN Resolution 435. You know the planned installation of a puppet government in Namibia by the racist South African regime is violating the spirit and letter of UN Security Council Resolution 435. The South African regime is trying unjustifiable maneuvers in the internal affairs of a sovereign state like Angola. All these maneuvers are orchestrated by South Africa with the support of imperialism, which tends to perpetuate the illegal South African presence in Namibia. This means that we will continue to develop ways to try and dissuade South Africa from its stubborn positions. There were preparations for talks between Angola and United States in January on the one hand and for talks between

Angola and South Africa on the other hand, but we had to suspend these talks after the aborted sabotage of the Malongo oil installations in Cabinda Province on 21 May. The Security Council will meet shortly on the Namibian issue, and Angola will act according to decisions taken by the Security Council."

Finally, President dos Santos was asked about the measures taken by the Angolan Government after the aborted sabotage by racist South African commando unit.

"We have stepped up the vigilance of our defense forces which protect all economic zones, particularly in the oil-producing areas. We also took internal measures which which involve defense and the orgaization of voluntary vigilance groups, and we also intend to take diplomatic action. We will demand explanations from racist South Africa so that we can resume talks with South Africa and the United States on the Namibian issue. We will demand satisfactory explanations from South Africa and we will present a complaint to the UN Security Council, and for this purpose our minister of external relations is already in New York."

As we have broadcast, the visit of the Angolan head of state to the Congo ended yesterday and Comrade dos Santos returned to Luanda yesterday. Two cooperation agreements were signed in the fields of radio, television, and sports. Augusto Teixeira de Matos, Angolan finance minister and his Congolese counterpart signed the agreements. Alexandre Rodrigues Kito, minister of interior; Pedro de Castro Van Dunem Loy, minister of energy and petroleum; Augusto Teixeira de Matos, finance minister; Emilio Guerra, fisheries minister, and Venancio de Moura, deputy minister of external affairs, accompanied President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on his visit to the Congo.

Communique Issued

MB110930 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic, returned yesterday from Brazzaville after a working and friendly visit which lasted some hours in the People's Republic of Congo at invitation of Colonel Denis Sassou Nguesso, Congolese head of state. The talks held in Brazzaville between the two heads of state resulted in the signing of a joint communique which we are now going to read:

[Begin recording in French fading into Portuguese] At the invitation of Colonel Denis Sassou, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and president and head of government of the People's Republic of the Congo, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, accompanied by an important delegation, has made a working visit on 10 June to the People's Republic of the Congo.

During his visit Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos held talks with his Congolese counterpart, Comrade Denis Sassou Nguesso. The talks between the two heads of state centered on the evolution of the international situation, particularly in Southern Africa, and on several aspects of bilteral cooperation in the economic, political, and sociocultural fields. The two heads of state exchanged detailed information on the evolution of the internal political situation in their countries.

This visit strengthened the links of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation existing between the two peoples and the two revolutions. The two heads of state reiterated on this occasion their wish to intensify their efforts in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and apartheid. The two parties then signed a protocol on the talks, as well as two cooperation agreements in the fields of radio and television and sports.

Signed in Brazzaville, on 10 June 1985. [End recording]

GABON

Communique on Postponement of Dos Santos Visit

AB111452 Dakar PANA in French 1240 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Libreville, 11 Jun (AGP-GAB/PANA) — The "friendly and working visit" that the President of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, was expected to make to Gabon on Tuesday, at the invitation of his counterpart, Omar Bongo, has been postponed to a later date, a communique issued in the Gabonese capital on Tuesday by the Department of State Protocol announced. According to the communique, the postponement of the Angolan head of state's visit to Gabon is due to the accidental death in Luanda on Monday of the 39-year-old Angolan Deputy Minister of Defense, Manuel Augusto Alfredo, member of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. The lieutenant colonel was also commander of the People's Navy of Angola.

BENIN

Kerekou Discusses Student Riots With Army Cadres

AB111710 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Henceforth, each garrison should be a glowing fireplace for the revolution. This was contained in the head of state's address to members of the executive secretariat of the Garrison Revolutionary Councils at a working session that took place at the People's Hall of the Presidential Palace this morning. Also present at the working session were the chief of Defense Staff, and the chief of Staff of the Public Security Forces and the chief of Staff of the National Defense Forces.

The purpose of the working session was to assess the concrete actions undertaken by the Garrison Revolutionary Councils in the face of the acts of vandalism perpetrated by students against the state. The session also enabled the head of state, President Kerekou, to remind the Army personnel of their duties, that is, to defend the Beninese people's revolution and its gains against the subversive machinations and (?destabilizing) activities of class enemies who are international imperialism, compradore bourgeoisie, political and bureaucratic bourgeoisie, and feudalism. Their duty also consists of defending our revolution, which is one of the major concerns of our party, and which has been clearly stated as the 8th point in the party's 10-point basic program.

In the face of such an important task there should be no room for complacency. In this regard, President Kerekou was firm and clear in his address this morning: All officers, noncommissioned officers, and members of other ranks of dubious character should be exposed and made harmless. This time we are going to hit hard, the president stressed. We will also deal ruthlessly with all those who view the maneuvers of the handful of anarchist and leftist elements of our National University with affability and even with complicity.

Let's listen to the head of state:

[Begin Kerekou recording] After defining the fundamental forces of the Beninese revolution and our enemies and friends, our vanguard party, the People's Revolution Party of Benin, adopted its 10-point basic program, which specifies the political and organizational tasks that our hardworking people should carry out at the present stage of our 26 October 1972 revolutionary process of national liberation.

The eighth point of the task is essentially devoted to our People's Armed Forces and is as follows, I quote: As a specialized service of any state, the Army must also revolutionarize itself in substance and form in the current struggle for the building of an authentic and revolutionary power. This is to enable it to carry out, at the present stage, its historic missions. In this connection, its basic tasks to be carried out are: First, the propagation of patriotic and ideological education based on the conscience of the proletarian class. Second, the Army's participation in the task of defending the revolution; the task of propaganda and the popular masses' organization, unquote.

Comrade members of the Executive Secretariat of Garrisons' Revolutionary Councils of our People's Armed Forces, there is no doubt that it is within the framework of the permanent and correct execution of the prescribed task for our People's Armed Forces by our vanguard party, the People's Revolution Party of Benin, that we have decided to meet you today, Monday, 10 June 1985, so that you would be able to tell us what measures you have taken since Monday 6 May 1985, when a small group of anarchist and leftist students dared to openly attack the Beninese revolution, by perpetrating acts of violence, banditry, vandalism and looting in the cities of Cotonou and Porto Novo as well as in some educational institutions. The objective fixed by these anarchists, diabolically manipulated by local and international reactionaries, is to try to liquidate the Beninese revolution, as they term it, by an armed insurrection or by force, and to install a provisional revolutionary government.

In any case, the champions and circumstances of this vain and sterile agitations are known following the statement of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin made on Friday, 31 May 1985. Like comrade members of the national executive bureaus of mass organizations of the party, you should take the necessary measures not only to sensitize the militants of our People's Army to the real motives of the university agitations, but also to effectively participate in the meetings of information organized by these organizations for the masses in our cities and countryside.

In order to better accomplish this task, you should have a perfect knowledge of the contents of the report of the Permanent Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly and the statement of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin. This is the purpose of our present meeting with comrade members of our People's Army and members of the Revolutionary Councils of our Garrisons. Ready for the revolution and the struggle continues. [Applause] [End recording]

GHANA

Defense Head on Kusasis Seeking To Purchase Arms

AB111659 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] The chairman of the Civil Defense Organization, Brigadier Ken Addy, has declared that the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] would make every effort to maintain law and order in the Bawku District. He made the declaration when he called on the Bawkunaba [paramount chief of Bawku], Chief Natsiama Asigri. Brig Ken Addy said since the passing of PNDC Law 99, vesting all lands in the district in the government, attempts have been made by some elements of the Kusasi [tribe in northern Ghana] faction to undermine the smooth process of the law. He said reports reaching his office indicate that some chiefs and elders have been mobilizing their people to contribute monies for the purchase of arms.

Brig Ken Addy made it clear that it is illegal to purchase arms without authority and that it amounts to subversion. Earlier, at an open meeting with the Kusasi side, Brig Ken Addy advised

them to devote their energies and resources to productive ventures.

The Upper East secretary, Mr J.E. Sakyi, also appealed to them to submit their grievances on the land acquisition to his office through the Bawku District Administration. Mr Sakyi asked them to stop engaging in acts which would cause embarrassment to the government.

On his part, the Bawkunaba assured them of his fullest cooperation. Chief Asigri said efforts have been made to educate the people on the need to live in peace and unity.

Committee Cites Statistics on Returning Compatriots

AB112028 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] The National Mobilization Committee says about 98,950 Ghanaians affected by the Nigerian Government quit order last April returned home by land, sea and air by the end of last month. About 10,000 of this number are children of up to 6 years of age.

A statement in Accra today by the chairman of the committee, Commodore Steve Obimpeh, said about 5,000 of the illegal immigrants returned to the Central, Western and Volta Regions either by canoes or through bush paths.

According to him, between the 10th and 31st of last month a total of 5,684 non-Ghanaians, who were either forced on Ghana-bound vehicles and ships or escaped from the wrath of the Nigerian security personnel, entered Ghana illegally through Aflao and Tema port. These were made up of 5,587 Togolese, 8 Niger nationals, 2 Beninois, 3 Nigerians, 4 Sierra Leonians, 72 Malians, 3 Gambians, 4 Burkinabes, and 1 Tanzanian.

Commodore Obimpeh said all the non-Ghanaians, except the Tanzanian, have been sent home either through their embassies in Accra or directly by the Mobilization Committee's arrangement. He added that despite the termination of the evacuation exercise, the committee is maintaining a state of preparedness to receive any group of illegal immigrants that may be flushed out by the Nigerian Government.

IVORY COAST

Minister of State Rejects Criticisms of IMF

AB111800 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
0745 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] With the difficulties encountered by the developing countries in honoring their agreements with their Western creditors, many or almost all of them are falling back on the International Monetary Fund in an attempt to revitalize their economy. But they do so with apprehension because the IMF is known for being exacting. Its loans are granted after much difficulty and it is criticized by the poor countries. But Minister of State Seri Gnoleba, who is in charge of the problems of the rescheduling of Ivory Coast's debt, considers these criticisms unfounded. Our country, which obtained a new credit at the beginning of this month, stands firm during negotiations. Listen to the minister of state, Seri Gnoleba:

[Begin recording] I think those who criticize the policy — in parenthesis — of the IMF say things which I will not say are not right, but I do not know to whom this criticism is directed. When you negotiate with the Fund, it proposes some solutions and the country makes its own proposals. And the country accepts only what it can humanly bear. When the arguments are well developed and exposed, the Fund accepts the proposals of the states. And there is nothing to criticize. Besides, if they were solutions imposed by the Fund, there would be no negotiation. There is negotiation; therefore the country accepts only what it can humanly bear. I will not cite the case of Ivory Coast alone but other nearby countries have had difficulties and tensions with the IMF which have ended up finally in agreement with the Fund. Therefore, I think the officials of the IMF, who come to the states, come with technical solutions; it is up to the states to propose political solutions so that a meeting between the two would yield a solution. [End recording]

LIBERIA

Unification Party Presents Membership List

AB120852 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] The organizing committee to the Liberian Unification Party, LUP, today presented the total membership list of 3,366 from six counties to be published by the Special Elections Commission [Secom]. Presenting the list to the chairman of Secom, Ambassador Emmett Harmon, today the chairman of the proposed LUP, Dr Wesley Green, named the six counties as Bomi, Grand Bassa, Nimba, Lofa, Bong and Montserrado.

On behalf of Secom executive director (Casilian Steward), assured LUP officials that the list presented by them will be thoroughly scrutinized before publication. He said during the publication process if there be any objection LUP will be informed.

NIGERIA

Statistics Office Reports on Drought Losses

AB111140 Dakar PANA in English 1051 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Lagos, 11 June (NAN/PANA) — Nigeria lost more than 1 billion naira (more than 1.25 billion U.S. dollars) because of drought last year, the *GUARDIAN* newspaper reported in Lagos yesterday, quoting figures obtained from the agricultural survey unit of the Federal Office of Statistics (FOS). The losses affected 18 of the 19 states in Nigeria, with Rivers State being the exception.

According to the FOS, about seven percent, or 6.37 million hectares, of Nigeria's 91.08 million hectares was cultivated between April 1983 and March 1984. But no harvest came on 2.46 million hectares, about 38.6 percent of the cultivated land, as all the crops withered due to "adverse agro-climatic conditions

and probable bad farming practices". The cropping season was characterised by a devastating drought in Borno, Kano, and Sokoto States, ravages of quela birds (pests) in Borno, Bauchi,and Gongola States, as well as widespread indiscriminate bush burning and misuse of fertilizer by illiterate farmers.

The FOS report was compiled after a 12-month survey through the agricultural year. The major cause of crop failures, the report said, has been the Sudano-Sahelian drought which has affected all 10 states in the northern part of the country and the northern fringes of Oyo, Ondo, Bendel, Anambra, and Cross River States. The situation has been compounded by a south-bound encroachment of the Sahara Desert.

SIERRA LEONE

People's Congress Central Committee Meets

AB07 2008 Paris AFP in French 1900 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Freetown, 7 Jun (AFP) — The Central Committee of the All People's Congress (APC — ruling party) met on Firday for 3 hours under the chairmanship of the Sierra Leonean head of state, Siaka Stevens. No information is available on the deliberations.

At the end of the meeting, the APC's administrative secretary, however, told AFP that a communique would be issued on the contents of the discussions on Monday. This meeting has taken place a few weeks prior to the conference of the party's national delegates which is to take place in Freetown from 17 to 20 July. The conference is to nominate the APC's candidates for the presidential elections expected to be held by the end of this year.

ANGOLA

Defense Communique Lists RSA Air Violations

MB120623 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Communique from Ministry of Defense issued in Luanda 11 June, read by Major Francisco Eugenio Lopes Carneiro, member of the FAPLA General Staff — recorded]

[Text] The statement made by the South African Government over the withdrawal of its military units from the People's Republic of Angola on 17 April gave the international public opinion the impression that positive steps were being taken for the just and lasting solution of the Namibian question. However, the detection and neutralization by the FAPLA of a commando group of the special forces of the South African regular Army which landed at Malongo Bay, over 2,000 km from Pretoria on 19 May, and the capture by our forces of about 40 metric tons of assorted armament, military equipment, and explosives dropped by parachutes from planes coming from South Africa and illegally-occupied Namibia for the UNITA armed gangsters, over 1,000 km from the southern border, clearly prove that the acts of aggression and destabilization that the South African Armed Forces have been carrying out against the People's Republic of Angola continue.

Accordingly, on reviewing the military situation our country's Defense Ministry has registered an increase in the violations of our national airspace and the concentration of a big number of troops and war equipment near our border with the Namibian territory. Thus, last week, we registered 22 violations of our airspace in a total of 26 plane flights 140 to 300 km inside the Angolan territory. Included in these violations are the following:

On 31 May 1985, between 1159 and 1245 and between 1700 and 1731, eight South African planes overflew the areas of Chitado, Oncocua, Naulila, Cuamato, Matala, and Cahama.

On 4 June 1985, between 1431 and 1541, four South African planes overflew the locations of Virei and Cahama.

On 5 June 1985, from 1640 to 2000, six South African planes overflew the locations of Ngiva, Xangongo, Cahama, Oncocua, and Ruacana.

On 9 June 1985, from 1652 to 1730, five South African planes overflew the locations of Oncocua, Cuamato, Xangongo, and Ngiva.

South Africa maintains, near the Angolan border, forces and equipment estimated at four motorized brigades and 15 battalions with a total of about 20,000 men who at any time can launch an operation agaisnt our country backed by 80 to 90 planes and helicopters.

Previous experience has shown that an increase in activity by South African aircraft and Army during the beginning of the dry period is a sign that a new invasion is being prepared against our territory. The Ministry of Defense of the People's Republic of Angola calls the attention of the national and international public opinion to these facts, which reveal the belligerent intentions of the South African Government and contradict the efforts being undertaken by the Angolan Government and the international community to find ways of safeguarding peace and security in the region and applying UN Security Council Resolution 435/78.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

Office of the Ministry of Defense. Luanda, 11 June 1985

[Signed] Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha, the minister of defense of the People's Republic of Angola.

Communique Notes Dos Santos Visits Postponed

MB120729 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Communique from the Ministry of External Relations issued in Luanda on 11 June]

[Text] In view of the information published in yesterday's edition of *O JORNAL DE ANGOLA*, which said Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos would today begin a working and friendly visit to the Republics of Gabon and Ivory Coast at the invitation of his counterparts from those two countries, the Ministery of External Relations would like to clarify that the visits by the Angolan head of state to those two countries on the referred dates have been put off following the death of Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Augusto Alfredo, a member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, deputy minister of defense, and commander of the People's Navy. However, the Angolan head of state will respond to the invitations made by the Gabonese and Ivorian presidents on dates to be announced in due time.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Urges Mobilization at Frelimo Session

MB111921 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] The fourth session of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, which convened yesterday, ended in Maputo tonight. The fourth session of the Central Committee analyzed the current situation in the country. It focused on the war waged by imperialism and what must be done to put an end to it.

In his closing speech, President Samora Machel stressed that the fatherland is threatened. He added: "this is the moment when all of us, Mozambican citizens, are called on to actively participate in the defense of the fatherland against imperialist aggression." President Samora Machel said that it is imperative that the party mobilize all people for war, and that each citizen be given a specific task for the defense of the fatherland.

FPLM Forces Kill 'Armed Bandits' in Manica

MB111944 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] The FPLM forces killed 18 armed bandits and destroyed a camp during recent operations in Machave and Chimoio districts in Manica province. A total of 16 of the bandits were killed on 6 June in the (Mutocoma) region of Chimoio District when they tried to attack a communal village.

During the operations, the FPLM forces captured 6 light weapons, 1 bazooka, 21 light weapon magazines, and 5 cartridges. They also recovered a number of articles which had been stolen from the residents.

Meanwhile, five (Mutocoma) peasants who were forced to live with the armed bandits were freed by the FPLM forces stationed in Machave District, who also destroyed the criminals' camp and killed two armed bandits.

SOUTH AFRICA

Kannemeyer Commission Gives Report to Parliament

MB111445 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] The commission of inquiry into the shootings at Uitenhage on 21 March, in which 20 people were killed, says if funerals planned for that day had not been prohibited and if the police had been given proper equipment the incident would probably not have taken place.

In its report tabled in Parliament today, the commission says the deaths and injuries cannot be blamed on any one person. The 1-man commission chaired by Mr Justice Donald Kannemeyer said the decision by the commander of a Caspir, Lieutenant Fouche, to make a stand where he did and his subsequent order to open fire were understandable and he could not be criticized. The crowd was big enough to have overwhelmed the two Caspirs and their crews if the police had adopted a passive attitude.

There were two petrol bombs, one of which was carried by the leader of the crowd, and evidence that a vast number of sticks and other weapons were being brandished was an exaggeration. However, the attempt to create the impression that the procession had been quiet and peaceful and one which would not cause alarm could not be accepted.

Mr Justice Kannemeyer said the acceptable evidence was that people intended going to Kwanobuhle to the funerals, but that part of the crowd had begun chanting about killing the whites after members of the crew of the Caspir commanded by Warrant Officer Penz had made provocative remarks.

The commission found that a warning shot had been fired into the ground. However, the possibility that the shot had grazed a 15-year-old cyclist Kwanele Moses Bukhwa before striking the ground or that it had ricocheted and struck him could not be rejected.

A total of 47 of the 335 dead and injured had been shot from the rear, although some had wounds in the front. The majority of the shots fired by the crews of the two Caspirs had been fired after the crowd had begun to disperse and run away.

However, it was necessary to take into consideration reaction time, including the time required to see that the crowd was turning, to issue an order to cease fire, and for the men to react to the order.

The commission rejected any suggestion of a deliberate or culpable delay in calling for medical aid. Certain policemen had made inexcusable remarks on the scene after the incident, but there was no reason to suspect that those in charge had been party to this or had condoned such action. There could be no criticism of the attention the wounded had received at the scene or in hospitable.

Mr Justice Kannemeyer said that had the funerals not been prohibited the incident would not have occurred. The attitude adopted by the police toward the funerals of people who had died as a result of police action should be reviewed as a matter of urgency.

The funerals having been banned, the scene was set for confrontation and the police had not been equipped to deal with this. It was a matter of grave concern that no rubber bullets or birdshot had been available. Mr Justice Kannemeyer said police who had to disperse riotous crowds had to be fully and properly equipped for their task.

The state president had asked Mr Justice Kennemeyer to investigate the circumstances of the incident and to submit an urgent report to Parliament. This was done the day after the shootings.

Le Grange Reacts to Report

MB111541 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] A memorandum by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, tabled in Parliament this afternoon says a board of enquiry has been appointed to consider matters relating to the Kannemeyer Commission's findings in respect of the police.

The report of the chairman of the commission, Mr Justice Kannemeyer, was tabled in Parliament this afternoon. He was appointed by the state president to investigate the shootings at Uitenhage on 21 March, in which 20 people were killed.

Our parliamentary news staff reports that the government is to review the procedures relating to applications for funerals to be prohibited. This is a sequel to the findings of the Kannemeyer Commission that if the funerals planned for that day had not been prohibited the incident would not have occurred.

In his memorandum, Mr le Grange said the needs of the police in terms of manpower, equipment, and training to enable them to carry out riot control efficiently but with the least possible danger to themselves and the public would be kept under constant review. The government reaffirmed its acceptance of the respon-

sibility for safeguarding all the peoples of South Africa and their rights to live, work, and partake in cultural and political activities without fear for the safety of their person, their family and property.

Leaders and all organizations engaged in attempts to destabilize South Africa had embarked on a path of lawlessness and mob action. Mr le Grange said that the SAP had to bear the brunt of this and that in the performance of their duties they were exposed to great dangers. The government and South Africa owed them gratitude and appreciation, he said.

Our political news staff reports that it is significant that the memorandum says that before the incident, urgent attention had been given to the availability and utilization of all items of riot control equipment and the training and retraining of personnel in the use of the equipment.

In his reaction to the Kannemeyer Commission report which was tabled, the leader of the progressive Federal Party, Dr Frederick van zyl Slabbert, said the most distressing point demonstrated by the report was the rapidity and ease with which Parliament could be misinformed about a tragic incident of this nature. Dr Slabbert said in a statement issued in Cape Town that had the judge not been appointed to investigate the incident immediately, everyone would have labored on under the illusion of Mr Louis le Grange's initial statement.

The Conservative Party spokesman on law and order, Mr Louis Theunissen, said in reaction to the report that the South African police had taken steps to maintain law and order under very difficult circumstances at the time of the incident. He said the report should not be seen in isolation but that it be related to what he labelled the most violent countrywide unrest since 1976.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said in his reaction to the report that its clarity and motivation gave it credibility beyond question. Mr Vause Raw expressed his concern over findings on the attitude of certain task force members during the incident, as well as the withdrawal of equipment necessary to control riots.

Bomb Attack on Colored MP Homes, Landers Injured

MB120632 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0627 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Cape Town, June 12, SAPA — The newly appointed coloured deputy minister, Mr Luwellyn Landers, has been seriously injured and the house of the Labour party's national secretary, Mr Fred Peters, seriously damaged in two separate bomb attacks in the Grassy Park and Mitchells Plain coloured townships at about 2 am this morning.

Mr Landers is reported to be in a critical condition, while Mr Peters said this morning he had escaped unscathed. "I cannot give more details until I have been briefed by the police," he said.

The leader of the Labour Party, the Reverend Alan Hendrickse, issued a brief statement saying that the bombs, which appeared to have been hand-grenades, had been thrown at the Mr Landers' bedroom and at Mr Peters' lounge.

Mr Landers was struck by shrapnel and he was in surgery having the pieces removed. "He is in a lot of pain but the fears that his kidneys had been damaged fortunately proved to be unfounded," Mr Hendrickse said.

He has condemned the attacks and said violence was not an answer. "Those organisations which up to now had been calling for the resignation of Mr Landers, must be held responsible for creating the atmosphere of violence," he said.

Further Details, Comment

MB120700 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0635 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] We have just this moment received more details on the grenade attacks, and on the line from parliament is Julie Sanderson:

[Sanderson] The latest information is that both attacks occurred at about 0200 this morning. In Mr Landers' case, the bomb was thrown through the bedroom window of his Mitchell's Plain home, where he and his wife Sylvia were sleeping. She was not injured. Mr Landers is currently undergoing surgery in Groote Schuur hospital, apparently to remove shrapnel.

The simultaneous attack on Labor member of parliament, Mr Fred Peters' home in Grassy Park destroyed his living room. Mr Peters and his wife were asleep in the bedroom. They were not injured.

In a statement, the leader of the Labor Party [LP] and chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives, Rev Alan Hendrickse, said he believed the attacks underscored the fact that the LP was achieving success by its participation in the new government. The attackers had apparently attempted to draw attention away from these successes. Mr Hendrickse said he found it ironic that the attacks came at a time when LP, through its participation, had achieved significant concessions for black people. Mr Hendrickse expressed his shock and outrage, and condemned those who had participated in what he called a cowardly act. It seemed to him that intimidation was present again, as it had been in the past when the LP decided to join the new system of government.

[Announcer] And we have been in touch with Groote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town, and they hve confirmed that Mr Landers is in a stable condition having undergone surgery to remove shrapnel.

Further Attacks; Mine Found

MB120823 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] There have been four explosions in the Cape. Two were hand grenade attacks in the eastern Cape. The targets of the attacks were two Labor Party [LP] members of parliament. One

hand grenade exploded at the Mitchell's Plain home of Luewellyn Landers. Mr Landers was injured in the attack, and rushed to the Groote Schuur hospital, where he underwent surgery in the early hours of this morning to remove shrapnel from his back. The hospital says he is in a critical condition.

The second attack was on the home of the LP national secretary, Fred Peters. He was uninjured.

At the same time as the Cape Town attacks, there were two attacks on the Langa police station in the eastern Cape. Langa was the scene of the police shootings in March which left at least 20 people dead. It is not clear whether this morning's attacks are connected to the tabling in parliament of the Kannemeyer Commission of Inquiry report into the shooting.

Police would not comment on whether the Langa attacks are linked to the Cape Town attacks. They have assured the public that there is no reason to panic. Police spokesman Lieutenant Tom Jefferson:

[Begin Jefferson recording] In the incident in Mitchell's Plain, the occupant of the house sustained serious injuries and is at present being treated in hospital. In a second incident in Grassy Park, no one was injured but damage was extensive. Two incidents also occurred at the Langa police station. The first occurred in the early hours of this morning, when an object which appears to be a rifle granade landed on the roof of the Langa police station. Minimal damage was caused to the roof. In the second incident, a mini limpet mine was discovered on the police station premises.

The scene has been visited by both the minister of law and order and the commissioenr of the SAP. The SAP and SADF have the situation under full control, and it should be stressed that the public should not see these incidents as an escalation of the unrest. [end recording]

Le Grange Briefs Cabinet

MB120900 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0854 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Cape Town, June 12, SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, today briefed the cabinet on grenade attacks on Labour Party MP's and the Langa police station in the peninsula after a personal inspection this morning. His spokesman said Mr le Grange would issue a statement after the regular Wednesday morning cabinet meeting.

Mr le Grange went on a personal inspection tour early this morning after the two peninsula attacks in which the newly appointed deputy minister of population development, Mr Luwellyn Landers, was seriously injured, and one on the Langa police station.

Two of the grenades failed to cause injury. One severely damaged the home of Mr Fred Peters, national secretary of the Labour Party and MP for Silverton. The other caused minor damage at the Langa police station. The third grenade detonated inside Mr Landers' bedroom and shrapnel caused him serious injuries. He underwent emergency surgery at Groote Schuur Hospital and the latest report said he was in a satisfactory condition.

A spokesman at Mr le Grange's office would make no comment on the minister's movements but confirmed that he was attending the cabinet meeting and would issue a statement afterwards.

'West Cape Suicide Squad' Claim

MB120930 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0926 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Cape Town, June 12, SAPA — A group calling itself the "Western Cape Suicide Squad" had claimed responsibility for the grenade attacks on the houses of two Labour Party members early this morning. In an anonymous phone call to SAPA's Cape Town office the following brief statement was issued:

"The attacks on the houses of the MP's last night had been carried out by the Western Cape Suicide Squad. Our demand is that all the MP's in the Parliament must resign because this fradulant deal is being rejected by the majority of our people. Our demand is a one country, one parliament forward [as received] to the Peoples Freedom Charter."

Immediately after a man had read the statement the phone was put down. The call was made from a public box.

AZAPO, UDF Committee Resolves To End Differences

MB111935 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1139 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Johannesburg, June 11, SAPA — The United Democratic Front [UDF] and the Azanian Peoples Organisation [AZAPO] have resolved to end their differences and commemorate June 16 together, a joint AZAPO/UDF committee said at a press conference in Johannesburg today.

"We have resolved to join in a call to observe June 16 as a day of serious reflection of the events leading to our country being in the sad and divided situation it is in today," Mr Saths Cooper, convener of the Black Consciousness National Forum said.

The two organisations and their affiliates will be holding a joint commemoration service on Sunday June 16 at Soweto's Regina Mundi Church.

The committee called on businesses and sporting bodies around Soweto to close operations for an hour before the commemoration and to stay closed for the rest of the day. The Soweto Chamber of Commerce had agreed to close member shops in Soweto.

Mr Cooper said he hoped the call would be heeded nationwide.

Both organisations saw "outside elements" as responsible for the the wave of recent violent attacks by one group on the other, especially in the eastern Cape.

UDF Transvaal publicity secretary and general secretary of the general and allied workers union, Mr Sydney Mofumadi, said

"outside elements" were trying to exploit their differences "to deplete the mass democratic movement."

Mr Cooper said he believed there were "certain elements" outside the two groups who were "bent on destroying peace and freedom."

Both groups resolved to bring an end to the fighting.

"We are committed to see an end to the situation," said Mr Mofumadi.

Also on the committee are the treasurer of the release Mandela campaign, Mr Jabu Ngwenya; Soweto chairman of AZAPO, Mr Lindile Gumbi; and chairman of the Soweto Youth Congress, Mr Rapu Molokane.

Untata Radio on U.S. Aid to UNITA, Disinvestment

MB120849 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] New efforts are being mounted in the United States to provide Angolan rebels with American aid and, as that momentum grows, it could have a significant bearing on the efforts to impose economic sanctions against South Africa.

In the U.S. Senate yesterday members voted 63 to 34 to repeal the so-called Clark Amendment, a 10-year-old law which effectively bans aid to the antigovernment UNITA guerrillas in Angola. At President Reagan's request, the Republican- controlled Senate also voted in 1981 to repeal the law, but the U.S. Congress, led by opposition Democrats, was against the move and the law remained in force.

Now, Senate staff members are predicting that yesterday's vote could have an important impact as a bargaining chip in negotiations between the Senate and Congress. They say the senators may agree to drop their plan to help UNITA in exchange for an undertaking from Congress to drop its ban on new investments in South Africa.

'Illegal' Mozambican Immigration Reported Up

MB120549 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] An article in the annual report of the National Parks Board of Curators says that illegal immigration from Mozambique through the Kruger National Park has increased appreciably. The report claims that intensive countermeasures have resulted in a noticable drop in the incidence of elephant and other animal poaching from Mozambique. The report also says that the Frelimo authorities are apparently running a clean-up campaign along the entire border area. A number of poachers have already been arrested.

ZIMBABWE

Reportage on Upcoming Common Roll Elections

ZANU-PF Urges Cadres

MB120555 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] The ZANU-PF candidate for the Harare constituency, Comrade Bernard Chidzero, has called upon the party's cadres to penetrate and mobilize every household, village, town, and crossroads to ensure that all 80 common roll seats are retained by the ruling party.

Addressing branch and cell executives in the Greendale District last night, Comrade Chidzero said ZANU-PF's election machinery has been set in motion, and there can be no doubt that its victory will sound like a whirlwind. Comrade Chidzero, who is fighting against PF-ZAPU and UANC [United African National Council] rivals from the constituency, pledged to fulfill the ruling party's commitment to the welfare of the masses in Zimbabwe.

Parties Register Contenders

MB120912 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Only ZANU-PF and PF-ZAPU had registered 80 candidates for the common roll seats by 1700 yesterday. The UANC [United African National Council] had registered 55, and ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] [as heard] 35 by the nominations deadline.

The National Democratic Union, NDU, had registered six, and the National Front of Zimbabwe had registered two candidates. The National Progressive Alliance did not register any candidate as the 1700 deadline passed last night. Here are some of the contenders:

The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, who is the president and first secretary of ZANU-PF, will face (William Madziwa) of the UANC, and Comrade (Ruth Chinamano) of PF-ZAPU in the Highfield constituency. The deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, who is the vice president, and second secretary of ZANU-PF, will face (Sylvester Mutasa) of the UANC in Gweru Urban.

UANC President Bishop Abel Muzorewa will face Comrade (Idah Mashonganika) of ZANU-PF in Glenview. The minister of national supplies, Comrade Enos Nkala of ZANU-PF, will face (Nyson Ndlovu) of PF-ZAPU in Nsiza, and Comrade Edgar Tekere of ZANU-PF will face (Felix Kaguru) of the UANC in Mutare Urban.

Councillors, Officials Cannot Help

MB120938 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] The government has announced that councillors and party officials will not be allowed to help voters cast their votes at polling booths. The announcement was made by the minister of local government and town planning, Comrade Enos Chikowore in an interview with *ZIANA* yesterday.

Comrade Chikowore pointed out that district and urban councillors and party officials will be expected to go to polling stations as individual voters. He explained that only civil servants will help voters cast their votes, and politicians should not interfere, because the government wants the general election to be absolutely free and fair.